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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 43-44 (6-11). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 42-43 (6-11). **NEW YORK:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 41-42 (6-11). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 40-41 (6-11). **LOS ANGELES:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-51 (18-19). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 49-50 (17-18). **ADDITIONAL WEATHER** — PAGE 2



OATH OF OFFICE—President Richard Nixon and Mrs. Nixon were sworn in at start of his second term by Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren E. Burger in front of the Capitol in Washington Saturday.

On Eve of Kissinger-Tho Resumption in Paris

Conferees Converge for Crucial Peace Talks

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP).—The two sides in the Vietnam conflict are expected to resume peace talks in Paris today, after a brief hiatus for the inauguration of President Nixon.

Hanoi's Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who is expected to lead the North Vietnamese delegation, is expected to arrive in Paris today.

U.S. sources in Saigon said that a number of officials involved in the peace talks are expected to arrive in Paris today.

ington Post reported from Saigon yesterday that a cabinet minister, not directly involved in the peace talks, said that "the agreement will be signed" in Paris on Jan. 23, a week from tomorrow.



SHOOT-OUT—A policeman, slain by Brooklyn gunmen in sporting goods store, sprawls on street as other policemen, in bulletproof vests, take cover behind car door.

Policeman Slain, 9 Hostages Escape

4 Muslims Give Up in N.Y. Siege

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP).—Four black Muslim gunmen, trapped in a Brooklyn sporting goods store, surrendered to police today after 47 hours of a grim siege.

gunmen, who had been cornered while trying to rob weapons. Police said the hostages, seven men and two women, escaped to freedom after their captors were diverted to the roof, thinking officers were about to launch an assault. The captives scrambled up a hidden stairwell and escaped

to an adjoining roof while the gunmen and police exchanged shots. Earlier, three other hostages had been freed, one in exchange for medical attention for a seriously wounded gunman.

Italy Is Establishing 2-Tier Market for Lira

ROME, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—The Italian government announced today that it is setting up a two-tier exchange market for the lira, in a move to block speculation against the currency.

On the already existing unofficial market in the lira, where the rate is determined simply by the forces of supply and demand, one U.S. dollar was worth 632 to 635 lire (buying and selling rate).

The government made it clear that, while the lira is narrowly tied to the movements of other EEC currencies, the Italian economy is out of step with most of its Common Market partners.

This has encouraged speculation to manipulate capital movements in their favor, costing

Italy heavy reserve losses as it has been obliged constantly to support the lira within the EEC's 2.25 percent margin of fluctuation.

The effect of the pressure on the lira is reflected in the latest available balance of payments figures, which show a deficit of \$753 million for the first 10 months of 1972 against a surplus of \$1,334 billion for the same period of 1971.

The communiqué said that, while the economies of most of Italy's EEC partners appeared to be undergoing an expansionary phase, Italy has a basic need to boost employment.

The two-tier system is designed to protect Italy from the effects of these diverging trends and assure "an adequate degree of autonomy for Italian financial and monetary policy."

A shot was fired as police neared the store after the release of the captives. The store's shelves contained a small arsenal of weapons.

Nixon Sees Era of Peace Opening in Second Term

Calls on U.S., World to Be Self-Reliant

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Richard Milhous Nixon was inaugurated for his second term as President yesterday and appealed to the nation and to its allies to show greater self-reliance "as we stand on the threshold of a new era of peace."

In a ceremony that mingled the martial spirit of brass bands and cannon, the peace prayers of clergymen and the distant shouts of protesters, the 60-year-old President took the oath of office.

Then he embarked on a speech that omitted the words "Vietnam" and "Indochina" but assured the thousands of persons gathered beneath the East Front of the Capitol that "America's longest and most difficult war" was ending. Reading quickly, almost methodically, he sketched his vision of the postwar era.

Net a Retreat

"Abroad," Mr. Nixon said, "the shift from old policies to new has not been a retreat from our responsibilities, but a better way to peace. And at home, the shift from old policies to new will not be a retreat from our responsibilities, but a better way to progress."

"Just as we respect the right of each nation to determine its own future," the President said, "we also recognize the responsibility of each nation to secure its own future."

"Just as America's role is indispensable in preserving the world's peace, so is each nation's role indispensable in preserving its own peace."

The President, hatless despite the 50-degree temperatures and a stiff breeze that threatened to topple the flag standards below him, gave the greatest emphasis to, and received the most enthusiastic applause for, a sentence that reiterated his distrust of many of the federal government's social programs:

"Government must learn to take less from people so that people can do more for themselves."

In one of the most striking passages of the speech, Mr. Nixon boldly appropriated the most

● The Inaugural Address, Page 6.

famous phrase of President Kennedy's 1961 inaugural and turned it to his own devices.

"In our own lives, let each of us ask not just what government can do for me, but what I can do for myself."

The President spoke from a temporary portico erected adjacent to the Capitol, with the U.S. Marine Band, in scarlet tunics, arrayed before him. All flags on the Capitol were still at half-staff in memory of former President Harry S. Truman, who died Dec. 26.

Almost 20,000 of the nation's most influential Republicans, together with a scattering of Democrats, watched from grandstands, with thousands more standing behind them on the Capitol grounds. Their applause was warm but not tumultuous.

From time to time, the shouts of anti-war demonstrators gathered at Union Station, three blocks away, could be faintly heard. They repeatedly chanted verses and slogans, such as

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)



Nationwide Turnout Is Small

Inauguration Marked by Protests

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Demanding an immediate end to the strife in Vietnam, thousands of people staged Inauguration Day protests yesterday with parodies of the ceremonies in Washington as well as anti-war marches and rallies. The turnout in many areas was smaller than expected.

The focus of the demonstrations was in the nation's capital

itself. Police estimated that about 48,000 persons turned out for the three main protests. Anti-war groups, who had earlier predicted that some 50,000 demonstrators would be on hand, said the turnout at the Washington Monument alone was 100,000.

President and Mrs. Nixon were the target of some apples

and oranges as they rode to the White House in a parade, but none of the fruit came near their car. There was no reported violence and few arrests.

Among the largest demonstrations elsewhere was a three-block Chicago march followed by a rally. Sponsored by the Chicago Peace Council, the march drew about 2,000 persons, most of them young.

One planned demonstration at the Federal Building in Miami was called off, apparently because no one turned up. But another rally in downtown Miami attracted about 200 demonstrators.

All-night Vigil

Sixteen people gathered on the State Capitol steps in Harrisburg, Pa., for a rally that sponsors had predicted would draw 100 to 150. The small group milled about for 45 minutes, then dispersed.

Several anti-war groups sponsored all-night vigils. About 20 young people wrapped in sleeping bags spent most of the night on the grounds of the State Capitol in Olympia, Wash., participating in a planned 27-hour demonstration that began at noon

● Violent anti-U.S. protest in Paris, marches in world's cities. Page 5.

Friday. By the next morning only four youths were left.

An all-night vigil that began with a reading of a list of the war dead drew about two dozen to the courthouse in Birmingham, Ala.

In Washington, D.C., a crowd estimated at 45,000 held a ceremony at the Washington Monument, a mile from the Capitol, where Mr. Nixon was sworn in for his second term. Among those at the rally—cosponsored by peace groups and 30 members of Congress—was Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y. She called the Nixon inauguration "a charade" mocking the Constitution.

A march sponsored by Vietnam Veterans Against the War drew an estimated 2,300 persons, who walked from the main gate of Arlington National Cemetery to the Washington Monument for the signing of a symbolic peace treaty.

Some 1,500 demonstrators turned out for a rally sponsored by the Youth International Party at Union Station. The Yippies turned

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)



Anti-war demonstrator being removed from Capitol grounds as President Nixon was being inaugurated on the far side of Capitol building in background.

Dublin Blast Kills Man, Another Loses a Leg

Bombed Car Was Stolen in Belfast; IRA, UDA Deny Responsibility

DUBLIN, Jan. 21 (UPI).—A bomb-laden car exploded in a downtown Dublin shopping street yesterday, killing one person, wounding nine others and sending thousands of shoppers fleeing in terror.

Police identified the dead man as Thomas Douglas, 25, of Sterling, Scotland. They said Mr. Douglas was working in Dublin as a bus conductor. Another man lost a leg in the blast and the other injured persons were treated for cuts from flying glass.

Both militant Protestants of the Ulster Defense Association and the illegal Irish Republican Army denied responsibility for the blast, which came from an estimated 50 pounds of gelignite.

The car carried Northern Ireland registration and had been hijacked in Belfast earlier in the day. Its owner had been held hostage for several hours, a police spokesman said.

"The bombing was obviously the work of extremists from the North, but it's too early to say if they were Protestant extremists or the Irish Republican Army," he said.

In Belfast, police said two gunmen stole the car in the city's Protestant Shankill Road area at 8:30 a.m. and held the driver, who had rented the vehicle from a car-hire firm, prisoner with a hood over his head. He was turned loose in a Belfast street minutes after the Dublin explosion.

The car exploded in Sackville Place, the same location where an explosion of a bomb-laden car on Dec. 1 killed two bus drivers. "It's a miracle more people weren't killed. It would have been worse if a man coming out of the betting shop hadn't seen smoke coming from the car and yelled a warning," the spokesman said. "Everyone started running."

A sniper shot an 18-year-old girl in the head yesterday in a Protestant area of Portadown, County Armagh, and gunmen using the Irish Republic as sanctuary attacked a British patrol near Strabane eight times on Friday night, an army spokesman said. The army suffered no casualties.

In another Dublin development, Irish police said that crates containing more than 1,000 anti-tank bazooka shells and 500 rounds of small-arms ammunition floated ashore on the County Cork coast yesterday.

Markings on the crates, which weighed eight tons, indicated they were shipped from New York to the Netherlands, they said.

Police believed the crates were dumped overboard by a ship trying to smuggle them into Northern Ireland from a Dutch port.

Advance on Capital Blocked

Saigon Planes Attack Trucks Trying to Succor Red Units

SAIGON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—South Vietnamese planes tonight attacked a 100-truck North Vietnamese convoy snaking into the Michelin plantation battleground north of Saigon, military sources said.

South Vietnamese military intelligence sources believed the huge convoy, moving under cover of darkness, was to be used to extricate remnants of two North Vietnamese regiments being chased by South Vietnamese infantry and U.S. fighter-bombers.

"We are attacking the trucks now," military sources said.

The two regiments of North Vietnamese regulars were attempting a guerrilla-style envelopment of Saigon yesterday when they were blocked and mauled by government troops. The Communists were forced to pull back into the cover of the rubber groves today, a South Vietnamese command spokesman said.

The U.S. command reported 331

fighter-bomber strikes and 90 B-52 single-plane sorties in South Vietnam in the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. today. Eighty-three of the fighter-bomber strikes and 18 of the B-52 sorties were in the area around Saigon, where the heaviest fighting raged.

This was the highest level of U.S. air activity over South Vietnam in almost three months.

Reds Move Toward Saigon

The South Vietnamese spokesman said captured documents show the main North Vietnamese Army force is attempting to move toward the capital, break up into smaller units and seize South Vietnamese territory ahead of a cease-fire.

At full strength an NVA regiment would number 2,900 men, but military sources said the two regiments blocked yesterday were under strength and probably totaled about 800 men each.

The NVA regiments, identified by military sources as the 209th and 141st of the veteran 7th Division, pulled back into the Michelin plantation after being intercepted by South Vietnam's 5th Infantry Division. The plantation is 40 miles northwest of Saigon.

In a broadcast monitored in Saigon today the clandestine Liberation Radio said the Communists were freeing 130 wounded South Vietnamese soldiers left on the battlefield near the plantation in fighting Friday.

The broadcast said they could be picked up by unarmed helicopters displaying red crosses any time between 1 p.m. today and 6 p.m. tomorrow.

Reds Flee Seen

A government spokesman in Saigon said, "We don't believe the prisoners have been released." A field spokesman said, "It appears to be a political ploy of the other side. We didn't see 130 men die before yesterday."

The field spokesman said the area of the alleged prisoner release "appears to be a headquarters of the enemy. They're just trying to keep us from shelling and bombing it. They have tried to fool us this way many times."

Government military sources said that in the first 34 hours of the battle near the plantation 225 North Vietnamese were killed and 46 South Vietnamese soldiers died. Another 116 South Vietnamese were wounded.

The South Vietnamese command reported a total of 56 Communist attacks in the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. today. A total of 111 Communists died in seven clashes in addition to the Saigon-area fighting. Government casualties were eight dead and 38 wounded.

Village Shelled

The South Vietnamese command said six persons, five of them civilians, were slain and 40 others, including 29 civilians, wounded when Communist gunners fired 63 mortar and recoilless shells into a village 101 miles southwest of Saigon. Thirty homes were destroyed.

Yesterday, in the Central Highlands, military sources said, a government Ranger battalion was forced to withdraw after receiving 1,000 rounds of artillery, rocket and mortar fire and heavy Communist ground pressure about two miles northeast of the former U.S. Special Forces camp of Duc Co. The camp is 215 miles northeast of Saigon.

Heavy fighting also continued yesterday on the northern front, where South Vietnamese marines and paratroopers in Quang Tri Province came under Communist artillery and mortar fire, the Saigon command said.

Four U.S. destroyers on gun-fire support missions near the Chua Viet River, in upper Quang Tri Province, came under Communist artillery fire from shore Friday, the U.S. command said. None of the ships were hit by the approximately 15 rounds of 130-mm gunfire, it said.

2 Others Discharged

The Air Force also said that its records show that two other pilots had been discharged after refusing to fly combat missions during the Vietnam war.

An Air Force spokesman said that the two other pilots "refused to fly types of missions rather than a specific mission" and their offenses were not as serious as those of Capt. Evans and Capt. Heck.

Tokyo-Peking Talks

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (AP).—Yasuhiro Nakasone, minister of international trade and industry, returned home today from a four-day visit to Communist China which included three meetings with Premier Chou En-lai.

75 Filipino Youths Arrested At Anti-Marcos Church Rally

MANILA, Jan. 21 (AP).—Philippine police arrested an estimated 75 young people believed to have taken part in a silent protest today at two Manila churches against the martial-law regime of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Several were found carrying leaflets criticizing the "U.S.-Marcos dictatorship," police said. Police said they found a band of young people in the streets. Binondo, more than 500 persons quietly attended a "prayer rally for peace and freedom."

Police also took into custody four foreign-agency newsmen covering the prayer-rally. Two of the newsmen, Jorge Reyes of the Associated Press, and Miguel Suarez, of Agence France-Presse, were released a short time later after police double-checked their credentials.

2 Newsmen Held

Peter Couchman and Derek McKendry, of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, were taken to police headquarters at Camp Crame, in suburban Quezon City. A police spokesman said they were suspected of distributing "subversive leaflets."

At his first press conference since assuming virtually untested power by proclaiming a new constitution Wednesday, Mr. Marcos said, "I wish to reiterate my and our commitment to the ideals of democracy."

"Everything," he said, "we have done and intend to do is for the people's welfare."

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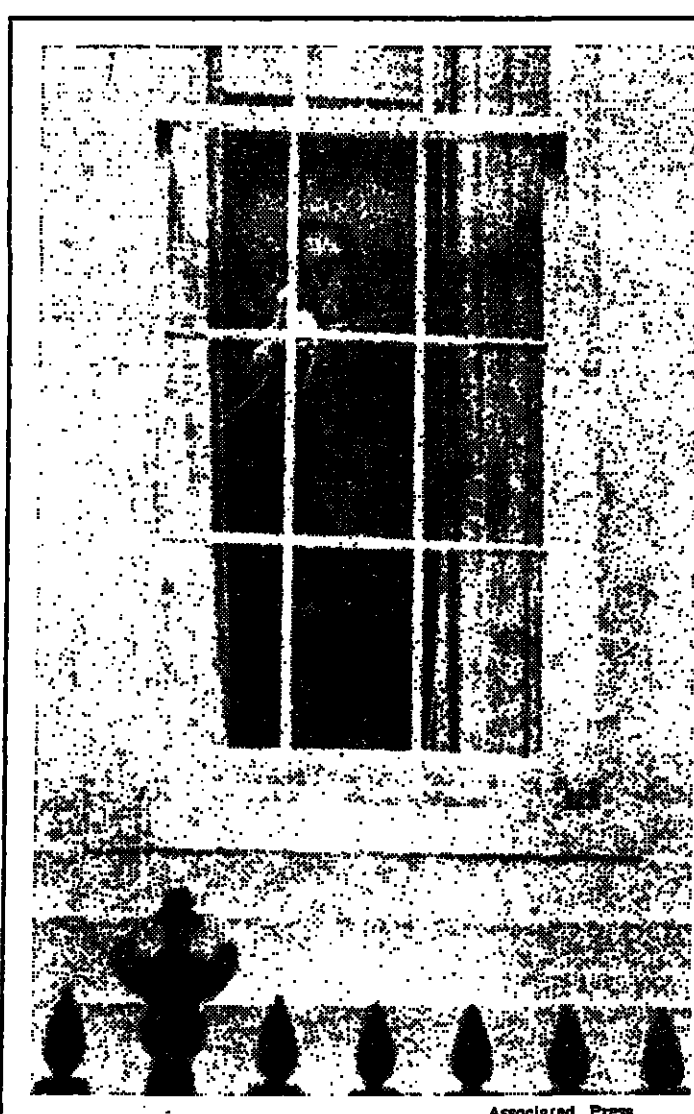
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BUSY SIGNAL—Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger seen telephoning in his White House office Friday. He will leave for Paris today and will resume peace talks with North Vietnamese delegation tomorrow.

Conferees Converge on Paris For Expected Peace Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

all delegates have indefinitely suspended the four-sided peace talks, which have involved 174 semipublic sessions in the last four years—outside the framework of the more recent two-sided secret talks. The delegates said it was unnecessary to meet in the near future.

The South Vietnamese and Provisional Revolutionary Government foreign ministers may be coming here, observers said, for the formal signing of the peace accord by the foreign secretaries of all four sides directly involved in the war.

The Saigon and Viet Cong ministers thus will temporarily be on the sidelines as Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho resume the secret negotiations. North Vietnam and the United States began semipublic, two-sided talks on May 10, 1968, then expanded them to include Saigon and the Viet Cong in January, 1969.

Throughout the four-sided talks, Hanoi has sought to establish that the Saigon government and the Viet Cong administration hold equal sovereignty in a divided South Vietnam.

Haig Back in U.S. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—White House special envoy Alexander M. Haig Jr. returned to Washington today to report to President Nixon on talks with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu and other Asian leaders on the terms for a Vietnam settlement.

Gen. Haig conferred immediately with Mr. Kissinger, the President's security adviser.

At 1800 GMT, Gen. Haig arrived at the White House to brief the President, who conferred with Mr. Kissinger and other advisers on Vietnam earlier today.

Gen. Haig visited South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and South Korea to brief leaders there on the progress made by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho in their latest round of talks.

He was believed to have obtained President Thieu's consent to the general principles of a cease-fire accord, although it was reported that a number of problems remained to be cleared up when the negotiations resume Tuesday.

The White House announced that Mr. Kissinger would fly from Washington at 1430 GMT tomorrow for Paris.

Canadian Says Hanoi Confirms Tentative Pact

BANGKOK, Jan. 21 (UPI).—A Canadian member of Parliament, on his way from Hanoi, said today that the North Vietnamese told him they have reached tentative agreement with the United States on a cease-fire.

Andrew Brewin, foreign-affairs spokesman for the Socialist New Democratic party of Canada, said North Vietnamese officials told him they agreed to modifications of the draft peace accord written last October.

Mr. Brewin arrived in Thailand yesterday from Hanoi after spending a week in North Vietnam with other members of a Socialist International delegation.

Parley in Wellington

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—New Zealand Prime Minister Norman Kirk and Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam discussed joint action on French nuclear tests in the Pacific during wide-ranging informal talks here today.

Portuguese Guinea Rebel Chief Murdered

DAKAR, Senegal, Jan. 21 (AP).—Amilcar Cabral, one of the most prominent leaders of the African struggle against white supremacy, was assassinated last night in front of his home in Conakry, capital of the Guinea Republic.

Guinean President Sekou Touré announced Mr. Cabral's death in an emotion-charged radio speech. He blamed "imperialism and Portuguese colonialism" for the killing and said the "principal killers" were arrested in Conakry soon after the crime.

Mr. Touré did not indicate how Mr. Cabral was killed. The militant leader lived with his wife in a Conakry villa put at his disposal by the Guinean authorities.

Mr. Cabral, whose forces claimed to have "liberated" more than half the territory of Portuguese Guinea in West Africa, achieved international prominence only recently when he was allowed to address the United Nations General Assembly as spokesman for all the African independence movements opposing white regimes.

Good Relations The 51-year-old Mr. Cabral was a veteran of 20 years of struggle against Portuguese rule. He operated from Senegal and the Guinea Republic, Portuguese Guinea's neighbor. He maintained good relations with both African governments, whose relations with each other have frequently been strained.

Born in the Portuguese-owned Cape Verde Islands, administered as part of Portuguese Guinea,

Mr. Cabral founded in 1956 the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, which spearheaded the rebel movements in Portugal's three big African colonies.

A Portuguese-educated agronomist, he began his career as an administrator in Portuguese Guinea and was widely known as a political moderate. He was the author of numerous books and pamphlets on Portuguese rule and on colonialism in general.

But his party soon gave up simple calls for Portuguese withdrawal and switched to revolutionary warfare. By 1965, Mr. Cabral was saying his nationalists controlled 40 percent of the colony.

And only three months ago, he told a press conference at the UN that Guinea would be proclaiming its independence early in 1973 through a 120-member National Assembly from which elections he already had been held.

An organizing genius, Mr. Cabral, sometimes called Africa's Che Guevara, issued a flurry of directives, all in plain language to party workers and local leaders. One of his maxims was "Hide nothing from the masses of the people. Tell no lies, no failures, claim no easy victories."

In 1970, Mr. Cabral was received in audience by Pope Paul at the Vatican, and he frequently went on trips abroad to gain support for his cause. He was an interviewer in 1971: "We want to bring the Portuguese to their knees but to bring about the withdrawal of the Portuguese colonialists from our territory."

Latin Graffiti Is a Palindrome ROME, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Scholars of antiquity and addicts of word play rejoice! A long-forgotten palindrome has been found among the Latin graffiti scrawled on the walls of a tavern of the Roman imperial age that is being explored by archaeologists. A palindrome is a word or phrase reading the same forward and backward, like "madam."

The newly found Latin specimen is "Roma sumus amor" ("Roma supreme love"). The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, announcing the discovery, said the palindrome was "quite new," meaning new to the present age.

The tavern was part of a food market, identified as the Macellum Livianum. Its ruins were located in recent excavations under the present Basilica of St. Mary Major, one of Rome's largest churches.

New Round of Red Purges Launched in Czechoslovakia

By James Feron

PRAGUE, Jan. 21 (NYT).—A new round of political purges is under way in Czechoslovakia. It involves former Communist party members who avoided expulsion by being permitted to resign in the wake of the "Prague Spring" of 1968.

They were able to keep their jobs while those who had been more active in the party during the brief regime of Alexander Dubcek were fired or demoted. Now, apparently, the ideological

ax is falling on the second level of discredited Communists. Major institutions such as scientific organizations, publishing houses, research centers and universities are being told that employees whose party membership was "terminated," or those who resigned under pressure, should be replaced by the end of this year.

It is not clear how many will actually lose their jobs, or how many institutions are involved. In some cases, organizations are apparently finding ways to avoid the severe dislocation that mass dismissal would incur.

The new instructions have confused some Czechoslovakians who thought the subversion trials last year of accused dissidents meant the end of the reorganization that followed Mr. Dubcek's experiment with form of democratic Communism.

The major task in this post-Dubcek process was a year-long "cleansing" of the party, with nearly a third of its 15 million members forced to leave. An estimated 60,000 to 70,000 were expelled and the rest—more than 300,000—departed under "termination of membership."

Those expelled were forced out of responsible positions in government, industry, education, the arts and many other "sensitive" fields. Some have since found only manual labor, such as construction work on the new Prague subway. Others remained with their old companies, but in lower categories, such as the university economist now working as an accountant.

The party "termination" cases continued in their posts, generally during the initial purge. They were asked to fill questionnaires, as were non-party employees, but many may have felt they had survived the crisis.

The lingering nature of the post-Dubcek political purges appears to run counter to the increasingly moderate public stance of the Czechoslovak leadership under Dr. Gustav Husak, who replaced Mr. Dubcek in 1969.

Austria Holds 3 For Fake Papers

VIENNA, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Police are questioning three men who traveled to Austria on forged Israeli passports, the Interior Ministry said today.

The ministry said the men had refused to disclose their nationalities but denied they had any connection with Arab guerrilla organizations.

Israeli press reports claimed the men planned an attack against Soviet Jews in a transit center near here. The three denied this, also.

The men were arrested yesterday morning. Police found no weapons on them, the ministry said. Earlier today, Jewish sources here said the men were Arabs. They were en route from Paris and believed to have traveled by train from Switzerland, the sources said.

Spanish Bishops Would Sever State Ties Except Financial

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Jan. 21 (NYT).—The Roman Catholic Church of Spain, closely involved with Spanish political regimes for centuries, completed approval yesterday of a document backing separation from the state except for financial aid.

A wide majority of the nation's 83 bishops called for revision of the 1983 concordat that regulates relations between the Vatican and the Spanish government. In particular, the bishops called for an end to the right of the government to participate in their nomination, for withdrawal of members of the hierarchy from official bodies and for an end to special legal privileges enjoyed by priests.

But the bishops denied that the state funds they received constituted a privilege. Whatever help the church received, they said, "is directed toward the service of God and the salvation of men."

Kidnapped Spaniard Still Not Released

PAMPLONA, Spain, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Uncertainty and contradiction today surrounded the kidnapping of Spanish industrialist Felipe Huarte, who was snatched by heavily armed Basque separatists from his Pamplona home Tuesday.

His imminent liberation was announced by his family and provincial government authorities Friday—but no trace of him or his abductors has been reported.

Two reported deadlines for his release—Friday and Saturday—have expired with no statement from "Basque Euzkadi and Liberty" (ETA), which has declared its responsibility for the kidnapping.

In the last three days provincial authorities have scheduled three news conferences—one promising "sensational news"—and canceled them.

There has been no explanation for the delay from police, local authorities or the family, who remained at Mr. Huarte's villa in the Basque home on the outskirts of Pamplona, maintaining a 24-hour telephone vigil.

The motive for the abduction remained mysterious.

Spanish news media have described as either an extortion plot or a "political act" linked to the trial beginning tomorrow of 11 alleged ETA members in connection with a similar kidnapping last year.

ETA has denied reports it asked a 50-million-peseta (\$790,000) ransom. It said the purpose of the kidnapping was to force Mr. Huarte to settle a labor dispute at a metallurgical plant which forms part of the family business empire.

The men, however, went back to work the day after the kidnapping, agreeing to shelve the dispute until Mr. Huarte's release.

Police and family have refused to confirm reports that the 50 million pesetas has been handed to ETA.

Ends Peking Visit KARACHI, Pakistan, Jan. 21 (AP).—Gen. Tikka Khan, chief of staff of the Pakistani Army, who headed a high-powered military mission to China, returned today from Peking after a 10-day visit.

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The major task in this post-Dubcek process was a year-long "cleansing" of the party, with nearly a third of its 15 million members forced to leave. An estimated 60,000 to 70,000 were expelled and the rest—more than 300,000—departed under "termination of membership."

Those expelled were forced out of responsible positions in government, industry, education, the arts and many other "sensitive" fields. Some have since found only manual labor, such as construction work on the new Prague subway. Others remained with their old companies, but in lower categories, such as the university economist now working as an accountant.

The party "termination" cases continued in their posts, generally during the initial purge. They were asked to fill questionnaires, as were non-party employees, but many may have felt they had survived the crisis.

The lingering nature of the post-Dubcek political purges appears to run counter to the increasingly moderate public stance of the Czechoslovak leadership under Dr. Gustav Husak, who replaced Mr. Dubcek in 1969.

Austria Holds 3 For Fake Papers VIENNA, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Police are questioning three men who traveled to Austria on forged Israeli passports, the Interior Ministry said today.

The ministry said the men had refused to disclose their nationalities but denied they had any connection with Arab guerrilla organizations.

Israeli press reports claimed the men planned an attack against Soviet Jews in a transit center near here. The three denied this, also.

The men were arrested yesterday morning. Police found no weapons on them, the ministry said. Earlier today, Jewish sources here said the men were Arabs. They were en route from Paris and believed to have traveled by train from Switzerland, the sources said.

Spanish Bishops Would Sever State Ties Except Financial By Henry Giniger MADRID, Jan. 21 (NYT).—The Roman Catholic Church of Spain, closely involved with Spanish political regimes for centuries, completed approval yesterday of a document backing separation from the state except for financial aid.

A wide majority of the nation's 83 bishops called for revision of the 1983 concordat that regulates relations between the Vatican and the Spanish government. In particular, the bishops called for an end to the right of the government to participate in their nomination, for withdrawal of members of the hierarchy from official bodies and for an end to special legal privileges enjoyed by priests.

But the bishops denied that the state funds they received constituted a privilege. Whatever help the church received, they said, "is directed toward the service of God and the salvation of men."

Kidnapped Spaniard Still Not Released PAMPLONA, Spain, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Uncertainty and contradiction today surrounded the kidnapping of Spanish industrialist Felipe Huarte, who was snatched by heavily armed Basque separatists from his Pamplona home Tuesday.

His imminent liberation was announced by his family and provincial government authorities Friday—but no trace of him or his abductors has been reported.

Two reported deadlines for his release—Friday and Saturday—have expired with no statement from "Basque Euzkadi and Liberty" (ETA), which has declared its responsibility for the kidnapping.

In the last three days provincial authorities have scheduled three news conferences—one promising "sensational news"—and canceled them.

There has been no explanation for the delay from police, local authorities or the family, who remained at Mr. Huarte's villa in the Basque home on the outskirts of Pamplona, maintaining a 24-hour telephone vigil.

The motive for the abduction remained mysterious.

Spanish news media have described as either an extortion plot or a "political act" linked to the trial beginning tomorrow of 11 alleged ETA members in connection with a similar kidnapping last year.

ETA has denied reports it asked a 50-million-peseta (\$790,000) ransom. It said the purpose of the kidnapping was to force Mr. Huarte to settle a labor dispute at a metallurgical plant which forms part of the family business empire.

The men, however, went back to work the day after the kidnapping, agreeing to shelve the dispute until Mr. Huarte's release.

Police and family have refused to confirm reports that the 50 million pesetas has been handed to ETA.

Ends Peking Visit KARACHI, Pakistan, Jan. 21 (AP).—Gen. Tikka Khan, chief of staff of the Pakistani Army, who headed a high-powered military mission to China, returned today from Peking after a 10-day visit.

Mr. Cabral founded in 1956 the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, which spearheaded the rebel movements in Portugal's three big African colonies.

A Portuguese-educated agronomist, he began his career as an administrator in Portuguese Guinea and was widely known as a political moderate. He was the author of numerous books and pamphlets on Portuguese rule and on colonialism in general.

But his party soon gave up simple calls for Portuguese withdrawal and switched to revolutionary warfare. By 1965, Mr. Cabral was saying his nationalists controlled 40 percent of the colony.

And only three months ago, he told a press conference at the UN that Guinea would be proclaiming its independence early in 1973 through a 120-member National Assembly from which elections he already had been held.

An organizing genius, Mr. Cabral, sometimes called Africa's Che Guevara, issued a flurry of directives, all in plain language to party workers and local leaders. One of his maxims was "Hide nothing from the masses of the people. Tell no lies, no failures, claim no easy victories."

In 1970, Mr. Cabral was received in audience by Pope Paul at the Vatican, and he frequently went on trips abroad to gain support for his cause. He was an interviewer in 1971: "We want to bring the Portuguese to their knees but to bring about the withdrawal of the Portuguese colonialists from our territory."

Latin Graffiti Is a Palindrome ROME, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Scholars of antiquity and addicts of word play rejoice! A long-forgotten palindrome has been found among the Latin graffiti scrawled on the walls of a tavern of the Roman imperial age that is being explored by archaeologists. A palindrome is a word or phrase reading the same forward and backward, like "madam."

The newly found Latin specimen is "Roma sumus amor" ("Roma supreme love"). The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, announcing the discovery, said the palindrome was "quite new," meaning new to the present age.

The tavern was part of a food market, identified as the Macellum Livianum. Its ruins were located in recent excavations under the present Basilica of St. Mary Major, one of Rome's largest churches.

New Round of Red Purges Launched in Czechoslovakia By James Feron PRAGUE, Jan. 21 (NYT).—A new round of political purges is under way in Czechoslovakia. It involves former Communist party members who avoided expulsion by being permitted to resign in the wake of the "Prague Spring" of 1968.

They were able to keep their jobs while those who had been more active in the party during the brief regime of Alexander Dubcek were fired or demoted. Now, apparently, the ideological ax is falling on the second level of discredited Communists. Major institutions such as scientific organizations, publishing houses, research centers and universities are being told that employees whose party membership was "terminated," or those who resigned under pressure, should be replaced by the end of this year.

It is not clear how many will actually lose their jobs, or how many institutions are involved. In some cases, organizations are apparently finding ways to avoid the severe dislocation that mass dismissal would incur.

The new instructions have confused some Czechoslovakians who thought the subversion trials last year of accused dissidents meant the end of the reorganization that followed Mr. Dubcek's experiment with form of democratic Communism.

The major task in this post-Dubcek process was a year-long "cleansing" of the party, with nearly a third of its 15 million members forced to leave. An estimated 60,000 to 70,000 were expelled and the rest—more than 300,000—departed under "termination of membership."

Those expelled were forced out of responsible positions in government, industry, education, the arts and many other "sensitive" fields. Some have since found only manual labor, such as construction work on the new Prague subway. Others remained with their old companies, but in lower categories, such as the university economist now working as an accountant.

Only 5 Sent Home From Germany Army Denies Mass Transfer Of GIs for Political Actions

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Jan. 21 (UPI)—The U.S. 7th Army denied yesterday that it had ordered the wholesale summary transfer from Germany of soldiers engaged in political activity, but it did admit that some soldiers were being sent home for conduct of "possible discredit to the United States."

The matter came to light Friday night after persons active in the 7th Army's "political underground" reported to American correspondents that 40 or more soldiers, with records of political activity, were being transferred in 24 to 48 hours' notice.

However, neither they nor the Army's Military Defense Committee, a civilian organization dedicated to civil liberties for the military, were able to identify more than four of the alleged transfers. Army officials, contacted late Friday night, denied any knowledge of the matter.

Yesterday, however, 7th Army headquarters at Heidelberg issued this statement:

Three Charged With Slaying of Banker, Two Kin

DONIPHAN, Mo., Jan. 21 (AP)—Three men yesterday were charged with the murder of a banker and two members of his family, found shot Wednesday shortly after the disclosure of an extortion plot.

The charges were filed just a few hours before funeral services for Robert R. Kitterman, 43, his wife Bertha, 39, and their daughter Roberta, 17. Their bodies, tied to trees, were found near an abandoned farmhouse about 25 miles north of the Arkansas border. Each had been shot once in the head.

Police also announced the recovery of most of the \$2,811 the banker took with him when he fled Grandin Bank employees that his wife and daughter were being held hostage.

Authorities said that yesterday one of the suspects led them to a wooded area about five miles from the place where the bodies were found. Police said that in addition to money found in a blue pillowcase, they also found Grandin Bank money bag and a 33-caliber automatic pistol. They identified the men charged as Dallas R. Delay, 33, Jerry W. Rector, 22, and Lloyd D. Cowin, 21. The three were held in the Butler County jail at nearby Poplar Bluff, where they were arrested Friday.

Blizzards in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 21 (Reuters)—Blizzards swept across much of Britain yesterday, disrupting sporting fixtures and making many roads dangerous and in some cases impassable. Two youths died when their car crashed in a snowstorm.

Policewoman Foils Skyjacker In 6-Hour Drama in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 21 (AP)—Scores of Louisville policemen and FBI agents staked out a parked airliner where a would-be skyjacker held a mechanic hostage, it was a diminutive, 35-year-old policewoman who brought down the gunman's capture yesterday.

Mrs. Marty Green, a member of the Louisville police force for two years, made five trips to the C-8, trying to talk the 17-year-old gunman into releasing a 46-year-old airline mechanic he had held for almost six hours, and taking herself as a hostage instead while giving up his shot.

When he agreed, and she was the airliner's doorway between him and the mechanic, she edged the gunman's arm hard, killing him, herself and the stage down the steps to the airport tarmac. Police and FBI men jumped on the suspect and subdued him.

He was identified as Pvt. Dennis V. Durkin, of Pittsburgh, who had been absent without leave on his Army unit at nearby Fort Knox. He was wearing an Army field kit over civilian clothes, said he was in possession of a 40-caliber handgun and a 100,000 bond after being arraigned yesterday on charges of possessing an illegal weapon. An assistant U.S. attorney said it might be impossible to charge him with air piracy because this is involved only when plane is ready for takeoff or has taken off.

Very Calm Young Man

Officials and witnesses gave an account of the attempted skyjacking. At 8 p.m. Friday, "a very calm and very pleasant-looking young man" wearing an Army field kit over civilian clothes, said he was walking past a couple sitting on the balcony of a passenger terminal at Standiford Field, Louisville's airport. Then he pulled a sawed-off, 12-gauge shotgun, stepped out of the plane, and began talking to them, he said. He was getting nervous and scared, so I told him, "Since Dave is in this condition, he may have a heart attack or something." He finally agreed to the boarding steps and got between them. "He was passing the gun to Dave and at the same time had a firm grip on my arm. When I saw that, I pulled him down the steps."

"Five U.S. Army soldiers from five separate units were notified this week that their overseas tours were being curtailed under provisions of an Army regulation." This regulation empowers commanders to send home "an individual involved in circumstances which have resulted or may result in discredit or embarrassment to the United States."

"The first soldier was to depart 20 January. Three will depart next week, and the fifth will return to the United States in early February. Separate notifications of the five soldiers' tour curtailments were issued 18 January."

Army spokesmen said they could not provide the names of the five being sent home. However, Howard De Nike, a representative in Heidelberg for the lawyers' committee, said his organization was in contact with four and was considering legal action on their behalf.

Other activists, who declined to be identified, insisted that their original figure of "more than 40" was still correct, but that the Army now plans to stagger the transfers in order to avoid publicity.

They and Mr. De Nike agreed that the common tie among all the soldiers involved had been participation in protests against U.S. policy in Vietnam or in opposition to alleged discrimination and excessive authoritarianism within the 180,000-man 7th Army.

They charged further that the transfer actions were related to a new "discipline" crackdown allegedly being instituted throughout the 7th Army.

Hussein Declares Time Is Right for A Mideast Peace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI)—King Hussein of Jordan today said the time is right to seek a Middle East peace settlement. He said another war in the area would be disastrous. He called the occupation of Jordanian territory by Israel in the 1967 war the major obstacle to a peace settlement.

The king suggested the possibility of a separate Jordanian-Israeli agreement outside the framework of an overall peace.

Hussein made his comments during an hour-long interview. "Speaking freely," which was broadcast by NBC, "I believe the world is in a mood for peace and fruitful cooperation," he said. "I believe the mood is for a relaxation of tensions all over the world."

"I believe the time will come when all interested parties will look more closely at this (Middle East) situation. If another war comes, it would be disastrous. I really hope this will not come. All our efforts are directed toward a peace that will last."



HANDS UP—Hostage on way back to sporting goods store with walkie-talkie in right hand for Brooklyn gunmen.

4 Muslims Give Up After 2-Day Siege in N.Y.

(Continued from Page 1)

rifles, shotguns and ammunition, plus food in the form of K-rations.

They consider themselves "soldiers in a holy crusade," said Dr. Thomas Matthews, the physician who treated the wounded gunman yesterday. Dr. Matthews, a black activist, is the head of NEORO (National Economic Growth and Reconstruction Organization).

Dr. Matthews distributed copies of a letter he said the gunmen had written. The letter, written in longhand, said: "We have nothing to lose and we have victory or paradise to gain."

It added:

"We are establishing solidarity with all Muslims and oppressed peoples of the world... We shall fight these people until all religions are for Allah and all oppression ceases."

As the siege moved past the 44th hour, police sharpshooters were poised on roofs and patrolmen knelt behind the protection of their hiding radio cars.

Armored Carrier They moved an armored personnel carrier closer to the bullet-shattered store and called through a bullhorn:

"We want to talk to you. We are not attacking. We will come

a little closer to talk to you."

An unidentified woman in the vehicle pleaded, "Please, no more bullets, no more bloodshed." Another voice said relatives wanted to talk to the gunmen, whose names have not been made public.

Yesterday a Muslim minister in turban and flowing black robes pleaded in an Arabic tongue that the gunmen surrender. He spent

about five minutes inside the building at one point.

"This is the end, this is glory—we'll go out in a hail of bullets," the four blacks were quoted as telling the Muslim minister. Subway service was cut off in the area over the weekend so policemen could use the Myrtle Avenue elevated structure in front of the store as a vantage

point. Thousands of onlookers crowded into the area but were held back by police barriers.

Shortly before noon, yesterday, Deputy Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward, a black, told the embattled quartet by bullhorn: "We have a walkie-talkie radio available to you to carry on a dialogue."

Another police officer inched his way along the side of the building and gingerly placed the walkie-talkie in front of the door.

Mr. Ward then told the men to send out a hostage to pick up the device. A man in a trench coat emerged, hands above his head, and took the walkie-talkie inside.

Not a shot was fired during the tense exchange, but 20 minutes later, the walkie-talkie was tossed back outside.

Late yesterday, however, the gunmen yielded to further urging and for the second time sent out a hostage to pick up a walkie-talkie. It was with the aid of this radio that the deal of a hostage for the doctor was consummated.

Prior to Dr. Matthews' visit to the store, a white lawyer, Gerald Lefcourt, who won acquittal for a so-called Black Panther 13 in a murder conspiracy trial, appealed to the gunmen to communicate with the police. He received no response.

"I defended the Panthers, the Attica brothers and the 'Tomb's' rebels," Mr. Lefcourt said he told the men from concealment just outside the store. He referred to black inmates involved in riots in upstate Attica prison and at the Men's House of Detention ("Tomb's") in Manhattan.

Although police earlier said they have been proceeding on the assumption that the murders arose from a religious feud with other Muslims, the information developed so far in the Philadelphia case showed no apparent religious or political overtones, Philadelphia sources said.

In the Philadelphia case, police said, two men, followed shortly thereafter by three others, barged into a north Philadelphia residence where a party was under way.

The five men robbed the 10 people at the party of an undetermined amount of money and jewelry, then raped two of the women several times, according to police. They said the intruders also stole a 38-caliber pistol from one of the guests.

It was this pistol that was found, along with another, in the aftermath of Thursday's slaughter here, sources said.

D.C. police refused to comment on whether the possible link to the Philadelphia case meant that robbery rather than religious warfare was the motive behind the killings. Philadelphia sources cautioned that a gun stolen in Philadelphia could have changed hands several times before winding up in the hands of the killers in the D.C. mass murders.

The Muslim organization had a reputation among neighbors and members of other Muslim groups in Washington for peaceful, religious living and keeping to themselves. No previous incidents of trouble had been reported.

Letter Bomb Mailed To Italian Politician

ROME, Jan. 21 (Reuters)—A letter bomb sent to Socialist parliamentarian Loris Fortuna, Italy's foremost champion of divorce and abortion, was detected yesterday just as it was being opened, police said.

They said that they were called in by his secretary, Giuseppe Bombarda, who felt a slight burning sensation on his fingers when he began to open the letter, which had been mailed three days ago in Naples.

Apart from explosive, the letter contained a substance tentatively identified as cyanide or vitriol.

TRANSLATIONS
French and German spoken, read, port. dutch, etc. now, saved, put, res. each, verb, hung, rem. great, arab, esp. chin.
IABC 44 r. N.-des-Victoires Paris 2^e - CEN. 13-03
Agents wanted everywhere

Wally F Findlay
Galleries International
new york - chicago - palm beach - new hampshire - paris
2, av. Malignon - Paris 8^e - Tel: 225-70-74
wants to buy
RENOIR - C. PISSARRO - SILEY - MONET
BOUDIN - CASSATT - VAN GOGH - UTRILLO
CHAGALL - R. DUFFY - J. DUFFY - KISLING
FOLLITA

Can't Recall Addressee's Name

Watergate Witness Says He Took 'Spy' Logs to Nixon Unit

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI)—A key government witness in the Watergate bugging trial, Alfred C. Baldwin 3d, testified Friday that he could not remember the name he put on an envelope containing logs of illegal wiretaps and that he had no "personal knowledge" of who received the logs.

Mr. Baldwin's testimony, his first public comment under oath on the subject, appeared to conflict with earlier reports that he could remember the names of three White House or Nixon re-election campaign aides to whom memos describing the wiretapped conversations had been addressed.

In court Friday, Mr. Baldwin said that his boss, James W. McCord, security coordinator for the Committee for the Re-election of the President, had instructed him to deliver the logs to the committee headquarters.

Mr. McCord and G. Gordon Liddy, also a former re-election committee official, are on trial on charges of conspiracy, burglary and illegal wiretapping and eavesdropping, charges stemming from the break-in last June 17 at the Democratic National Committee's headquarters in the Watergate complex. Five other men, including former White House aide E. Howard Hunt Jr., have pleaded guilty to the charges.

Questioned by Assistant U.S. Attorney Seymour Glazer, Mr. Baldwin testified that ordinarily Mr. McCord came to pick up the logs at least once a day in Mr. Baldwin's room in the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge, where he monitored the telephone conversations in the Democratic headquarters across the street.

Personal Delivery

Mr. Baldwin then said that on Jan. 6 or 7, Mr. McCord said he was being delayed in Miami and, on his instructions, "I delivered the logs that covered a two-day period to the Committee for the Re-election of the President."

"The instructions were to take the logs, place them inside a manila envelope, to then staple the envelope and over the staple put Scotch tape. He then furnished me a name. I wrote the name down on a piece of paper, later transcribed that name to the envelope."

Mr. Glazer asked: "Do you recall the name of that person or the name given you to put on there, if there is such a person?" "I do not," Mr. Baldwin said.

Mr. Glazer asked: "Do you know of your own personal knowledge who the logs were delivered to ultimately?"

Mr. Baldwin said: "No, I do not."

Asked, "Where did you deliver the logs in the envelope?" Mr.

Baldwin testified: "I delivered them to a guard at the Committee for the Re-election of the President."

While Mr. Baldwin's testimony continued largely to follow statements he gave the Los Angeles Times which appeared in The Washington Post (and the International Herald Tribune) on Oct. 6, in that interview he said the envelope was addressed to a committee official not among those indicted in this case.

Mr. Baldwin is reported to have told others, The Washington Post has learned, that he could remember the names of three White House or Nixon aides who received memos describing the wiretapped conversations. White House congressional liaison man William E. Timmons and campaign aides Robert Odle and Glenn Sedam, all three have denied receiving the memos.

Mr. Baldwin, a 36-year-old former FBI agent who has been given immunity from prosecution for his testimony, described his activities in a flat, matter-of-fact tone, without any sign of emotion or hesitation when asked a question by Mr. Glazer.

Mr. McCord, the witness said, wanted him to monitor "any conversations involving political strategy and of a personal nature. He wanted all conversations recorded."

At one point during the testimony, U.S. District Court Chief Judge John J. Sirica interrupted, sent the jury out of the courtroom and announced that the U.S. Court of Appeals had barred any testimony, in this 3-week-old trial, concerning the contents of the conversations that Mr. Baldwin overheard.

Judge Sirica's own ruling in the matter was overturned by the appellate court.

2d Missile Sub Sent To Sea by France

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP)—The French Navy's second missile-launching nuclear submarine, the Terrible, has gone into service in the North Atlantic area, giving France a permanent submarine-borne nuclear deterrent for the first time, it was announced Friday.

The 8,000-ton Terrible joins its sister ship, the Redoutable, in maintaining a permanent patrol. Each carries 16 Polaris-type atomic missiles with a range of 2,400 kilometers, the distance from the North Sea to Moscow. The Redoutable went into service a year ago and will now alternate its four yearly patrols with those of the Terrible.

The Terrible was launched in 1969 and commissioned last year. A third nuclear submarine is under construction.



THIS GOOD FRIEND OF JACK DANIEL'S calls it the Tennessee cognac. It reminds us that our founder, Jack Daniel, saw it that way too.

Jack Daniel always mellowed his whiskey by seeping it through 12 feet of hard maple charcoal before aging. The result was a whiskey so smooth that men would sip it straight, as if it were cognac. So, Jack Daniel called his whiskey Tennessee Sipping Whiskey. Today, many people still drink Jack Daniel's in that same old-time way. And most everyone enjoys the mellow taste that also remains unchanged, no matter how they choose to drink it.

You can taste the special difference yourself by asking for Jack Daniel's at duty-free shops throughout Europe. Or, if you prefer sampling just a sip or two, stop by one of your favorite bars or restaurants.



CHARCOAL
MELLOWED
DROP
BY DROP

TENNESSEE WHISKY - 90 PROOF
DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY JACK DANIEL DISTILLERY • LYNCHBURG (POP. 361), TENNESSEE

After the Wars

"Let us resolve," said President Nixon in his inaugural address Saturday, "that this era we are about to enter will not be what other postwar periods have so often been: a time of retreat and isolation that leads to stagnation at home and invites new danger abroad."

The war to which Mr. Nixon referred was, of course, "America's longest and most difficult," the contest in Vietnam which is not yet ended, but which, at least insofar as the participation of the United States is concerned, seems at last to be coming to a conclusion. But Vietnam is not the only war this generation has known. In fact, for the past 40 years, America has moved from domestic crisis to foreign war, from tension to tension, almost uninterruptedly.

The Depression brought sweeping changes in the relationship between the economy and the state; World War II evoked the mightiest productive and military effort the United States had yet put forward; its wake brought not only Korea, Vietnam and a network of foreign entanglements new to American history, but profound technological and social revolution. When one considers how swiftly the American people reacted against the far less sweeping effects of the progressive era that preceded World War I and the responsibilities Woodrow Wilson sought to assume for his country following it, it might be said that Richard Nixon was at once responding to a national mood and warning against its excesses in his second inaugural.

His warning came in the words cited above. His response, in his statements that, internationally, the United States would no longer try to "make every nation's future our responsibility," while at home he could offer

"no promise of a purely governmental solution for every problem."

That this will be welcome to millions of Americans is obvious enough. They have been challenged to rise to greatness for some cause or other since their youth and have seen emergency solutions for urgent problems create more problems in their turn, from the Depression welfare system to Mr. Nixon's bombing of North Vietnam. Perhaps many would be quite content to confine themselves to the pursuit of happiness, one of those inalienable rights which the Declaration of Independence—theme of President Nixon's inaugural parade—held to be self-evident. But if the 1920s proved anything useful to the 1970s, it is that flight from national responsibility brings national disaster.

Mr. Nixon was careful to point out that, for him, the limitations he saw as inherent in the federal government were not an escape from the need for action, that his future course "will not be a retreat from our responsibilities but a better way to progress."

It would be hard to fault Mr. Nixon's statement of principles, given the recognized errors that he would correct. How his approach will work out in practice—how his endorsement of the theory of individual responsibility, for example, would apply to the congeries of individuals in our cities whose collective difficulties are so great—is another matter. Will an end in Vietnam mean a beginning of new understanding, new civility and cooperation at home? It is devoutly to be wished, striven for earnestly, by a people who possess vast resources, material and spiritual, but who have felt both to be strained too long, too intensely.

A Time to Begin

America is a nation in need of healing. There is deep disagreement as to whether the Vietnam war was a necessary and honorable enterprise or a moral catastrophe. But there is no dispute that the psychic wounds which the war has inflicted on this large mighty nation are surpassed in pain and lasting significance only by the wounds which the war has imposed on a small weak nation half the globe away.

Many Americans believe that the way to heal is to forget; others believe that healing can come only if it is preceded by an examination of conscience and a confession of national error. Last year's presidential election was fought along the lines of that spiritual division and the results are indisputable. But the anguish and concern of those on the losing side have only been intensified by the post-election round of bombing. For the first time in living memory, an inaugural concert was shadowed by a rival "peace concert" and an inauguration ceremony by a large protest demonstration. Important though it is, an election by itself cannot resolve a moral issue.

America as a nation has need of a sense of renewal. Despite its fantastic wealth and prosperity, this society has still its share of poverty and racism. These separate but intertwined problems cannot be overcome in a decade or even a generation but neither can they safely be ignored. Energetic, positive effort cannot be abandoned in favor of bland gradualism. Americans are constantly reminded of the social pathology underlying America's gleaming progress. Important though it is, time by itself cannot wash away a social sickness.

America is a nation in need of a renewal of confidence in its institutions. Nothing can more certainly undermine a society's confidence in itself than inflation. After seven months of government-imposed restraint had checked inflation, the abandonment of a major part of the control mechanism—with the budget heavily unbalanced and food prices rising sharply—brings serious risk of inflation's return.

Corruption, too, is a threat to public confidence. In this inauguration week, the confessions of guilt and the trial of the remaining defendants in the Watergate case unfold a tale of sinister political espionage, profoundly subversive of the nation's free political competition.

Secrecy is inimical to the health of free institutions which thrive on debate. The virtual disappearance of the presidential news conference, the stifling of public television, and the threats of economic retaliation against commercial television all serve to close off channels of comment and information which nourish mutual confidence between the governors and the governed. Important though they are, a President and a few close associates by themselves cannot adequately guide a nation.

Every citizen and all those elsewhere who wish America well can only hope for the success of President Richard Nixon and Vice President Spiro Agnew. If the problems are mountainous, so are the material resources and the human energies. A nation in need of healing, of renewal, is a nation in need of moral leadership. The opportunity to lead is theirs; it is time to begin.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Man Who Won

Today, Mr. Nixon is out on his own, re-elected by an enormous majority in contrast to his slim victory in 1968. What he does during the next four years will be of consequence to everyone in the world, not only Americans. What are the prospects?

Some clues can perhaps be found in consideration of Mr. Nixon's character as it has hitherto revealed itself. It clearly has more density and depth than his detractors are ever willing to admit. Indeed, one way of trying to assess the nature of his character is to have a good look at the kind of people who are his detractors. Overwhelmingly, they fall into mainly one large category: it is a category which is difficult to describe but easy to recognize. "Liberal" is too complimentary, but is the word often used, for want of a better one, to describe his detractors in America itself. Mr. Nixon provokes from them a combination of sneering, giggles and bitterness in which any-

thing goes—they have recently taken to writing that Mr. Nixon suffers from paranoia.

What has to be noted about these people is, first, that the kind of politics they claim to espouse has shown little consistent concern for America's best interests or those of her allies—has indeed veered wildly from one irresponsible extreme to another; and secondly, that the voters demonstrated last November that they know this, and massively rejected those politics and those attitudes. This explains much of the bitterness of Mr. Nixon's critics. They know they have been shown to be ineffective. That flies them enormously.

It almost seems sometimes that some of the critics secretly want the Vietnam war to go on so that they can continue their campaigns of vilification of the President. In fact, if Mr. Nixon has not been able, literally, to achieve his goal of ending the war during his first term, he seems near enough to it as to make no difference.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 22, 1898

NEW YORK.—No patriotic citizen can afford to blind himself to our impotency as a war power. This should be remedied, the first step being the adoption of a program prepared by naval men only. Our ships, in construction, design, armament and equipment, should be the best in the world, and our fleet, if not equal to that of England, a close second, with France, Russia, Italy, Germany and Japan comfortably in the rear.

Fifty Years Ago

January 22, 1923

DUBLIN.—General "Tom" Ennis, commanding the West Cork area, was walking in Cork yesterday, accompanied by two other officers, all in mufti, when three plain-clothes men ordered them to halt for the purpose of being searched. The parties each mistook the other for enemies, with the result that fire was opened. Before the mistake was discovered, one of the men had been shot in both legs; the others escaped injury.



'Ah, The Democratic Way—The Peaceful Transfer Of Power From The White House To Camp David To San Clemente To Key Biscayne...'

The Least Understood U.S. President

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—Richard Nixon is, beyond doubt, our least understood President. Although subjected to close public scrutiny for the last quarter-century, he remains an enigma to his critics and interpreters, both friendly and unfriendly, and to the American people.

By the normal rules of the game, he should be riding through the ceremonies of his second inaugural borne high on the shoulders of grateful admirers. He has just won reelection in an unprecedented sweep. He is about to achieve a cease-fire in Indochina on more favorable terms than anybody thought possible only a few weeks ago. His diplomacy has improved relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China and produced a strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviets.

At the same time, he has taken command of domestic affairs with the announced purpose of pinching the federal purse hard enough to avoid a tax increase and to control inflation.

More Danned

Yet he starts his second term more danned than praised. Congress is threatening him with all manner of retribution for what it regards as his haughty disdain of its wishes, though its fondest wish has been to put an end to the country's involvement in Vietnam. That he is doing what it most wants done fails to placate Congress. Indeed, it seems to be all the more infuriated.

Bitterly friendly columnists deplored the President's recent aloofness from the Washington scramble. Unfriendly commentators and columnists condemn him for everything he has done since the election, especially for his "murder bombing" of Hanoi and for his "heartless" spending cutbacks. Also for what he has not done to explain himself.

More than 100 members of Congress wouldn't even attend any inaugural event, some of them choosing to align themselves with demonstrators demanding the peace already negotiated. There have been curious inaugural brawls before but none nuttier than this.

What the complainers and threateners fail to understand is that Mr. Nixon doesn't much care whether he is loved or unloved. He is used to being unloved. Unlike most of us, he doesn't go through life courting affection. He has the stolidly professional politician's attitude: if his policies command support and votes, he can make do without love. Actually few politicians are professional enough to manage this kind of indifference.

Expects Abuse

Mr. Nixon expects nothing but abuse from ideological liberals who have reason to find fault with his conservatism. They approved of his approaches to mainland China and Russia but grudgingly and with fingers crossed. He shrugs off their criticism except when, in his opinion, it is unfair and spills over into channels of communication, flooding the mass media. Even here, his associates seem to be more sensitive than he is.

He harbors no illusions about the possibility of winning over people who have never stopped resenting the roughness of his campaign against Helen Gahagan Douglas or his "persecution" of Alger Hiss. Yet they seem to cling to the notion, equally illusory, that they can influence him. He is deaf to the sounds that come from what in White House circles is called "The Georgetown cocktail circuit," a shorthand description of the well-heeled liberals of intellectual pretension everywhere who are accustomed to being heard and heeded.

Even the promise of Mr. Nixon's 1968 campaign—to bring us together—is now regarded in the White House as unrealistic. The most a President can hope for in this big, diverse country is support from a reliable majority and furious opposition from a minority. Mr. Nixon obviously thinks he now has that. His confidence of vindication, or at least that of the men who

surround him and presumably reflect his attitudes, has produced some acts that appear arrogant and vindictive, some inexcusably petty.

But it has also produced, or is about to produce, ceasefire terms that will give South Vietnam a chance to survive as an independent country. Mr. Nixon's order to bomb Hanoi after the peace that was "at hand" slipped out of hand was the ultimate demonstration of this re-elected President's way of doing things.

He must have anticipated the outrage it would provoke at home and abroad, though perhaps not its intensity. He went ahead anyway and faced the bitter music in silence.

He gambled and won. Nixon haters will never forgive him for that.

The strange part of the reaction was that the Georgetown types and the peace demonstrators worked themselves up to a higher pitch of resentment than the Communists in Moscow,

Peking or even Hanoi did. The Communists expected what they got: with the tables turned they would have done the same thing. Their reports of casualties were moderate. But last week they released, through the Japanese, film showing Hanoi, which the world had been led to believe was a shambles, going about business as usual in streets untouched by bombs.

Maybe the Communists understand Mr. Nixon better than we do.

Where Do We Go From Here?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Now that President Nixon has been sworn in for four more years, and the Vietnam war is about to be sworn out, what are the chances for reconciliation in America, or at least for a period of comparative calm?

Put another way, what about a truce or cease-fire or at least a demilitarized zone at home for a while? If we can talk about ending the era of confrontation with China and the Soviet Union, and substituting an era of negotiation, we do not have a period of negotiation between the President and the Congress, the rich and the poor, the old and the young, the blacks and the whites?

The guess here is that we can. It will not be easy; but it is possible. Despite the bitter feelings between the White House and the Congress and all the personal contention that has developed in Washington over the war, politics, the races, the Supreme Court, the press and the White House staff, there is a fundamental difference between the issues that shake Washington and the longings that move the American people.

Problem of Power

Between Franklin Roosevelt's first inauguration and President Nixon's second, this country has gone through 40 years of economic depression, war, social and racial turmoil. Its dreams have been disappointed, and its assumptions haven't worked out.

After all, it seems that big guys don't always lick little guys. Power is more complicated than we thought: money and machines don't always prevail. The Communists are not monolithic but even more divided than we are.

Republicans turn out to be Keynesians, the Democratic South goes Republican, the blacks turn on their old liberal supporters and everybody needs a little time and quiet to sort all this out.

Much will depend now on how the President approaches all this—not by speeches but by acts—though he cannot do it alone. Mr. Nixon has often talked in the spirit of Lincoln's second inaugural address—about "binding up the nation's wounds" and "bringing us together," of leading us down to the 20th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence at the end of his second term, in 1976 as a calm, just, brave and united nation.

But while Washington has talked a lot about "malice toward none" and has been negotiating with its adversaries, it has recently been confronting and even defying its adversaries with astonishing malice. And, of course, there has been malice on the dis-senting side, too.

The interesting and hopeful thing about all this is that while Washington is still preoccupied with all its local, personal and institutional feuds, the people as a whole seem to be less involved, less preoccupied with politics in the past and more concerned

about the main points of the moment: Richard Nixon is the President for four more years, the Vietnam war is coming to an end, so where do we go from here?

Maybe this is the most important quality of the American people at a time like this. They may be indifferent to the great and immediate issues that set us into wars at home and abroad, but they don't concentrate, as Washington does, on the policy blunders and personal feuds of the past and present. Unlike the Europeans, or the Vietnamese, North and South, they have little memory, or at least are more interested in the future than they are in the past.

The question now, however, is whether they will respond to the theme of Mr. Nixon's inaugural address. It touched on the theme of reconciliation, though not nearly as much as in his first inaugural address four years ago.

'A New Respect'

"As America's longest and most difficult war comes to an end," he said, "let us again learn to debate our differences with civility and decency, and let each of us reach out for that precious quality government cannot provide—a new level of respect for the rights and feelings of one another."

Well, it was not the most inspiring inaugural speech of the century, but if it didn't have the soaring Sorensen rhetoric of Kennedy's first inaugural speech, it was at least personal and plain: "I offer no promise," he said, "of a purely governmental solution for every problem." And if the last four years prove anything, it is precisely that: Washington cannot solve our problems or bring about the reconciliation most people want. It needs help from the people themselves.

The American people, however, cannot "learn to debate our differences with civility and decency" unless they get much more civil and decent debate here in Washington.

Mr. Nixon at least avoided the excessive rhetoric and promises of his first inaugural address, but all speeches are now discounted here, even the speeches of historic and heroic occasions. To get back to common discussion of common problems and particularly to get "a new level of respect for the rights and feelings of one another," the President is going to have to lead the way in action toward "civility and decency." And if he does, the chances are that he will get, despite all his troubles with the Congress and the press, a positive response from the people.

A Term For Consultation

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK.—Over the past 50 years American Presidents have been consistently aware that the United States has increasingly become a global force, and that this emphasized their executive power. Moreover, they saw it was necessary to summon the citizenry to help.

Warren G. Harding's inaugural on March 4, 1921, encapsulated ideas similar to those made famous 40 years later by John F. Kennedy. Harding said: "Our most dangerous tendency is to expect too much of government and at the same time do for it too little." Kennedy said (Jan. 20, 1961): "Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

All Western democratic societies have been affected by several factors in varying combinations over recent decades, factors which have threatened social instability or have disturbed government.

These are: instability of employment; development of an impasse between legislature and executive; local violence; imbalance between economic sectors; racial disputes; alienation of the intelligentsia or youth; and, finally, humiliation or embarrassment as the result of military failures (Britain in Suez, France in Algeria, the U.S. in Vietnam).

As President Nixon begins his second term, one notes that these factors are less debilitating to American society than three years ago. The gradual extinction from the Vietnam war has reduced tension, alienation of youth and military embarrassment. Reconciling from the onset the foreign policy is the critical task because America's enormous international commitments so heavily strain its social and economic structure. Mr. Nixon has used to the maximum his constitutional executive powers.

Long ago, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported: "The President is the constitutional representative of the United States with regard to foreign nations. He manages our relations with foreign nations and must necessarily be most competent to determine when, how and upon what subjects negotiation may be urged with the greatest prospect of success. For his conduct he is responsible to the Constitution.... The nature of transactions with foreign nations, moreover, requires caution and unity of design, and the President frequently depends on secrecy and dispatch." The late Harry S. Truman concurred with this early legislative analysis. On Dec. 1, 1969, he wrote me: "In the critical sensitive area of foreign policy, the President had the responsibility. In the matter of national security, he was designated as Commander in Chief."

"The provision for advice and consent," I believe, is concerned with keeping the Congress fully informed on all decisions and commitments of the chief executive. Even under our carefully guarded system of power, rather than imposed, as a practical matter, someone has to be in charge. Someone has to make decisions—and that someone is the President."

But Mr. Truman warned that the chief executive must keep the Congress fully informed on all decisions and commitments of the chief executive. Even under our carefully guarded system of power, rather than imposed, as a practical matter, someone has to be in charge. Someone has to make decisions—and that someone is the President."

"A president who fails to communicate with the people forthrightly and courageously runs the risk of fostering a public detachment or, what could be worse, loss of public confidence. Presidents from the time of George Washington have been subjected to attacks and abuse. It is a way that a free and open society keeps its government institutions on the alert. It is a small price to pay for an aroused and active public opinion."

President Nixon can boast the applying his constitutional authority, he has halted national disruption by his skillfully conducted negotiations for settlement in Vietnam. Obviously, he is that, because of the delicate situation, he could not advise Congress or consult the people while the process was under way.

But henceforth, he must keep Congress and the public more fully informed to avoid a public detachment or, what could be worse, a loss of public confidence. Mr. Nixon has many plain that he wants to be regarded by history as a great American leader.

During his first term he took fateful decisions and achieved some remarkable successes. He has wisely consolidated these gains, maintaining the confidence of Congress and confiding in the people, who re-elected him by an actual vote that could otherwise fade.

Richard Milhous Nixon, a Revealing, Yet Most Private, President

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON (WP)—In the rare glimpses Americans have had of their President since his overwhelming re-election, Richard Nixon has looked himself to Disraeli, Churchill and De Gaulle, austere, magisterial, mysterious, majestic men all.

He has reflected on the vicissitudes of his life, the state of his health, mind, emotional and spiritual stability. He has explained why he, rather uniquely, is able to remain cool and calm—two of his favorite words—under the stress of continuing crisis.

He has expressed his personal philosophy: He is an American Puritan, out of the Spartan mold. And he has offered his vision for the future: "I hope to do great things."

These are all highly personal and unusual things for any public figure, much less a President, to say openly. There is also a high irony involving the President on his second inaugural day, Mr. Nixon, America's most familiar face and most enduring politician of the last century, is today being severely criticized as one of the most isolated, remote, secretive, confounding and unpredictable presidents in our history.

He is, perhaps, our most private—and yet, paradoxically, most personally revealing—President. After all his years at the center stage of American public life, Mr. Nixon still retains the capacity to surprise and bewilder both friends and foes alike.

Those who have tried so long to explain him have written about Nixon the conservative, Nixon the liberal, Nixon the realist, Nixon the pragmatist, Nixon the peace-maker, Nixon the cold warrior, Nixon the old and Nixon the new.

He is probably all these things, and more.

In one of the shrewdest of the many recent analyses, Stewart Alsop wrote: "There is something faintly comic about the endless indignation of the liberals as they endlessly discover that Mr. Nixon is not a liberal—except, occasionally when it suits him."

The same point could be made about the conservatives who hailed him for his militant anti-communism, his strong pledges never to intervene with the power of the federal government in the free enterprise system of wages and prices, his presumed determination to curb the power of the big labor unions, his supposed assiduous loyalty to the Republican party and its candidates.

Perhaps strangest of all is the fact that Mr. Nixon continues to surprise his fellow citizens. We have had presidents who valued their privacy before—Coolidge comes to mind—but none that has been so private and yet so consistently given to exploring

the inner workings of his mind, emotions and motivations. His is an introspection that somehow seems to require the most extensive, even exhaustive, public expression.

For years and years, Mr. Nixon has been trying to tell us about himself. We still have not understood him, or caught his message.

Recurring Theme

Two years ago, in a conversation with a British journalist, the President struck a recurring Nixon theme, and a key to his personality. He has, the President said, "a strong streak of individualism which probably was more than anything else rooted in my family background. Not only at home but in church and school, we had drilled into us the idea that we should if at all possible take care of ourselves and not expect others to take care of us."

He also said, obviously approvingly, "Both my mother and father were almost fierce in their adherence to what now is deprecatingly referred to as Puritan ethics."

With Mr. Nixon, there is no need to indulge in amateur analysis or idle speculation. This most introspective President figuratively has scattered pieces of himself, his values and basic attitudes, over the American landscape for decades.

The self-portrait that emerges is of a driving, calculating, tense and, yes, grimly assured man who has approached every task and obstacle with fiercely single-minded determination. If there is any evidence of humor or sheer joy and exuberance, it has not come to the surface.

"It's important to live like a Spartan," he said in the most recent published interview with him, by Saul Pelt of the Associated Press. "That's not to say I don't enjoy good time. But the worst thing you can do in this job is to relax, to let up. One must have physical and mental discipline here..."

Mr. Nixon, quite obviously, always has had an extraordinary amount of self-discipline. It is, he tells us again and again, the hallmark of his success, the reason why he has been able to face and succeed in self-proclaimed personal crisis after personal crisis. His very words ring with a martial sound: it is the contest, the battle, the trial, the ultimate testing of his character, his will, his belief in the battle, whether it's the battle of a campaign or the battle of this office, which is a continuing battle," he said in that same interview. "It's always there wherever I go. I, perhaps, carry it more than others because that's my way."

Twelve years ago he expressed the same sentiments.

"When a man has been through even a minor crisis, he learns not to worry when his muscles tense up, his breathing comes faster,



A walk along the beach at his home in San Clemente, Calif.

his nerves tingle, his stomach churns, his temper becomes short, his nights are sleepless," he wrote then. "He recognizes such symptoms as the natural and healthy signs that his system is keyed up for battle. Far from worrying when this happens, he should worry when it does not."

If it seems peculiar for a man to enjoy tension, nervousness, a churning stomach and sleepless nights—well, that is the measure of Mr. Nixon.

His entire life, it appears, has been one long battle—or, at least, that is the way he himself perceives it.

His childhood was marked by struggle and tragedy. His father, orphaned at the age of 9, had little formal education. He worked with his hands, and the going was hard.

"When we were kids," Mr. Nixon recalled in 1968, "my mother would be up before dawn, making pies to sell in the store. My father just about made things pay, but we boys had to help. We helped prepare meals so that our parents could work in the store, and we worked in our spare time for local farmers, and when we were old enough we helped with the gasoline pumps."

Difficult as those times were, they became even worse for the young Nixon. His oldest brother, Harold, contracted tuberculosis, and was taken to a private sanatorium in Arizona. For five years, his brother was bedridden. The bills mounted. In that same period, the youngest son, Arthur, died of tubercular meningitis. Then Harold died, leaving the family in "catastrophe"—Mr.

Nixon's own word—financial straits. His parents adamantly had refused to accept financial help; they were determined to meet the costs themselves.

The experience left him admiring his parents' "courage and determination not to break down, whatever the physical and emotional strain." He also came away with the deep conviction that people should help themselves, suffer if need be, and retain their independence. No handouts for him. The work ethic and the Puritan acceptance of the cruelties of fate would see a man through.

'Gloomy Gus'

As the years lengthened, the struggles continued, through

high school, through law school during the depression (where some of his classmates, seeing him working late at night with a preoccupied look, dubbed him "Gloomy Gus"). "But I made it," he once said.

Then the desire to make good, to succeed, to refuse to give up. He applied to several famous New York firms after the graduation, and was rejected. He tried the government as a counsel in the FBI. Just after he had been accepted, the job was eliminated. A government budget cut was in effect. The agency was ordered to reduce its personnel. He wound up back in Whittier, in his "well-worn blue serge suit," (this words again) as a small town lawyer.

His career since then, and its

spectacular peaks and valleys, is familiar to most Americans: from the young naval officer in the South Pacific to the young congressman, and the loss in 1960 to the young vice-president in 1962, to the presidential candidate who lost to Kennedy and then was defeated again when he returned to California to run for governor, to the long interim in the political wilderness and finally to the ultimate triumph.

Mr. Nixon never tires of recalling how far he has traveled. Just this month, on his 60th birthday, he reminisced about the progression: at age 30, on Bougainville in the South Pacific; at 40, just elected to the vice-presidency; at 50, just defeated for governor; at 56, elected for the second time President of the United States in one of the greatest American political victories.

Sense of Destiny

Not surprisingly, his triumph over a lifetime of adversity seems to have given Mr. Nixon a sense of his destiny. He links his career with that of other leaders chosen at a historic and fateful moment to lead their countries.

"Not even a statesman who was also a great historian—Winston Churchill—could adequately explain why, after a decade in political eclipse, he was the one called upon to lead his nation in a time of crisis," he once said.

Recently, Mr. Alsop recalled that Mr. Nixon likes to use the phrase, "un homme sérieux" in associating himself with De Gaulle. Both, in his apparent view, were "serious men," weighty men, destined men. The image—and the lesson—of De Gaulle have run through Mr. Nixon's writings and statements like an oft-repeated refrain.

De Gaulle used the first person to characterize himself as the embodiment of France; Nixon now increasingly refers to himself and his country in the same first person singular context. "The team goes just as fast as the leader, as the quarterback and coach, and I am both." And, "When I am the candidate, I run the campaign."

Akin to this is what seems to be a belief that he, mystically embodying the American character, knows best what is good—and what is bad—for the people. His celebrated interview with General D. Horner of The Washington Star-News contained the memorable quote:

"The average American is just like the child in the family. You put on him the responsibility and he is going to amount to something. He is going to do something. If, on the other hand, you make him completely dependent and pamper him and enter to him too much, you are going to make

him soft, spoiled and eventually a very weak individual."

Alone to Decide

Mr. Nixon does not intend to let that happen: He has the best view of the country's course, and he, in an affirmation of his succeeding against all the odds, gives clear evidence that he alone will make the necessary judgments and decisions. He does not, it seems, wish to be diverted by the sounds of dissent and dissonance.

As he said recently, he will not be affected by prevailing opinion, by television "barking at you and commentators bawling away," nor by "the demonstrators outside."

In the process, he has, on the recent record, withdrawn into more isolation. His Oval Office, a visitor says, has an "uninvited look." His decisions are made from afar and without consultation or debate.

He retreats to his mountain headquarters at Camp David, Md., because, he says, "I find that up there on the top of a mountain it is easier for me to get on top of the job."

His judgment of himself seems to be one of unshaking confidence: he has weathered all those crises, and he has grown accustomed to lonely command. "I'll probably do better in the next four years having gone through a few crises in the White House, having weathered them and learned how to handle them coolly and not subjectively..."

His White House is not the "bully pulpit" of Theodore Roosevelt's, nor is it lightened by the homespun humor of an Abraham Lincoln, nor distinguished by the charm and conviviality of a Franklin Roosevelt. It is uniquely Richard Nixon's White House. A place for hard, serious, grinding work and for preparations for the next great decisions and crises.

He has come a long way, farther than anyone could have forecast only a few years ago, certainly light years from the boy whose greatest ambition was to be an engineer on the Santa Fe railroad, and for whom "the main whistle was the sweetest music I ever heard."

"Crises may indeed be agony," he wrote years ago. "But it is the agonizing agony which a man might not want to experience again. We would not for the world have missed."

Today, some are saying this poor boy who rose to the summit is an imperial executive, an American emperor. However, history finally judges him, he is secure in one way: he is an American President, one of the most powerful and puzzling of them all.

Mr. Nixon's story is far from over. For him, there are still many crises to be surmounted and battles to be fought.

Nixon's Second Inaugural Address

WASHINGTON (AP)—Here is the text of President Nixon's second inaugural address:

When we met here four years ago, America was bleak in spirit, depressed by the prospect of seemingly endless war abroad and of destructive conflict at home.

As we meet here today, we stand on the threshold of a new era of peace in the world.

The central question before us is: How shall we use that peace?

Let us resolve that this era we are about to enter will not be what other postwar periods have been: a time of retreat and isolation that leads to stagnation at home and invites new danger abroad.

Let us resolve that this will be what it can become: a time of great responsibilities greatly borne, in which we renew the spirit and the promise of America for the start of our third century as a nation.

Bold Initiatives

This past year saw far-reaching results from our new policies for peace. By continuing to revitalize our traditional friendships, and by our missions to Peking and Moscow, we were able to establish the base for a new and more durable pattern of relationships among the nations of the world.

Because of America's bold initiatives, 1972 will be long re-

membered as the year of the greatest progress since the end of World War II toward a lasting peace in the world.

The peace we seek in the world is not the flimsy peace which is merely an interlude between wars, but a peace which can endure for generations to come.

It is important that we understand both the necessity and the limitations of America's role in maintaining that peace. Unless we in America work to preserve the peace, there will be no peace.

Unless we in America work to preserve freedom, there will be no freedom. There will be no peace, but a peace which can endure for generations to come.

But let us clearly understand the new nature of America's role, as a result of the new policies we have adopted over the past four years.

We shall respect our treaty commitments. We shall support vigorously the principle that no country has the right to impose its will or its rule on another by force.

We shall continue, in this era of negotiation, to work for the limitation of nuclear arms, and to reduce the danger of confrontation between the great powers.

We shall do our share in defending peace and freedom in the world. But we shall expect others to do their share.

The time has passed when America will make every other nation's fu-

ture our responsibility, or presume to tell the people of other nations how to manage their own affairs.

Just as we respect the right of each nation to determine its own future, we also recognize the responsibility of each nation to secure its own future.

Just as America's role is indispensable in preserving the world's peace, so is each nation's role indispensable in preserving its own peace.

Together with the rest of the world, let us resolve to move forward from the beginnings we have made. Let us continue to bring down the walls of hostility which have divided the world, and to build in their place bridges of understanding—so that despite profound differences between systems of government, the people of the world can be friends.

Let us build a structure of peace in the world in which the weak are as safe as the strong—in which each respects the right of the other to live by a different system—in which those who would influence others will do so by the strength of their ideas, not by the force of their arms.

Let us accept that high responsibility not as a burden, but gladly, gladly because the chance to build such a peace is the noblest endeavor a people can engage in; gladly because only if we act greatly in meeting our responsibilities abroad will we remain

a great nation, and only if we remain a great nation will we act greatly in meeting our challenges at home.

We have the chance today to do more than ever before to make life better in America—to ensure better education, better health, better housing, better transportation, a cleaner environment; to restore respect for law, to make our communities more livable; to insure the God-given right of every American to full and equal opportunity.

Because the range of our needs is so great—because the reach of our opportunities is so great—let us be bold in our determination to meet these needs in new ways.

Old Policies

Just as building a structure of peace abroad has required turning away from old policies that failed, so building a new era of progress at home requires turning away from old policies that failed.

Abroad, the shift from old policies to new has not been a retreat from our responsibilities, but a better way to peace.

At home, the shift from old policies to new will not be a retreat from our responsibilities, but a better way to progress.

Abroad and at home, the key to those new policies lies in the placing and the division of re-

sponsibility. We have lived too long with the consequences of attempting to gather all power and responsibility to Washington.

Abroad and at home, the time has come to turn away from the condescending policies of paternalism—of "Washington knows best."

A person can be expected to act responsibly only if he has responsibility. This is human nature. So let us encourage individuals at home and nations abroad to do more for themselves and decide more for themselves. Let us locate more responsibility in more places. Let us measure what we will do for others by what they will do for themselves.

That is why I offer no promise of a purely government solution for every problem. We have lived too long with that false promise. In trusting too much to government, we have asked of it more than it can deliver. This leads only to inflated expectations, to reduced individual effort, and to a disappointment and frustration that erode confidence both in what government can do and in what people can do.

Government must learn to take less from people so people can do more for themselves.

Let each of us remember that America was built not by government, but by people—not by welfare, but by work—not by shirking responsibility, but by seeking responsibility.

In our own lives, let each of us ask not just what will government do for me, but what can I do for myself?

In the challenges we face together, let each of us ask—not just how can government help, but how can I help?

To Act Boldly

Your national government has a great and vital role to play. I pledge to you that where this government should act, we will act boldly and lead boldly. But just as important is the role that each and every one of us must play, as an individual and as a member of his own community.

From this day forward, let each of us make a commitment in his own heart: to bear his responsibility, to do his part, to live his ideals, so that together, we can see the dawn of a new age of progress for America, and together, as we celebrate our 200th anniversary as a nation, we can do so proud in the fulfillment of our promise to ourselves and to the world.

As America's longest and most difficult war comes to an end, let us again learn to debate our differences with civility and decency. And let each of us reach out for that one precious quality government cannot provide: a new level of respect for the rights and feelings of one another and for the individual human dignity which is the cherished birthright of every American.

Above all else, the time has come for all Americans to renew our faith in ourselves.

In recent years, that faith has been challenged.

Our children have been taught to be ashamed of their country, ashamed of America's record at home and of its role in the world.

At every turn, we have been beset by those who find everything wrong with America and very little right with it. But I am confident that this will not be the judgment of history on these remarkable times in which we are privileged to live.

America's record in this century has been unparalleled in the world's history for its responsibility, for its generosity, for its creativity and for its progress.

Let us be proud that our system has produced and provided more freedom and more abundance, more widely shared, than any other in the history of man.

Structures of Peace

Let us be proud that in each of the four wars in which we have been engaged in this century, including the one we are now bringing to an end, we have fought not for selfish advantage, but to help others resist aggression.

Let us be proud that by our bold, new initiatives, and by our steadfastness for peace

with honor, we have made a breakthrough toward creating in the world what the world has not had before—a structure of peace that can last, not merely for our time, but for generations to come.

We are embarking here today on an era that presents challenges as great as those any nation, or any generation, has ever faced.

We shall answer to God, to history, and to our conscience for the way in which we use these years. As I stand in this place so hallowed by history, I think of others who have stood here before me. I think of the dreams they had for America, and I think of how each recognized that he needed help far beyond himself in order to make those dreams come true.

Today I ask your prayers that in the years ahead I may have God's help in making decisions that are right for America, and I pray for your help so that together we may be worthy of our challenge.

Let us pledge together to make these next four years the best four years in America's history, so that on its 200th birthday America will be as young and as vital as when it began, and as bright a beacon of hope to the world.

Let us go forward from here confident in hope, strong in our faith in one another, sustained by our faith in God who created us and striving always to serve His purposes.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Kenya's Aging 'Godfather' And Its Tribal Antagonisms

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI, Kenya (UPI)—More than anyone else on this continent, Jomo Kenyatta is the father figure of African independence and the politics. He is both respected and feared by those outside the small, tightly-knit tribal cabal that is the country in his name. He personally dispenses rewards to those who prove their loyalty and crushes rivals, jealously making and breaking alliances with outsiders when it maximizes his own power. His instinct for making the right decisions is demonstrated by his continued survival in Kenya's politics today. Under his leadership, Kenya has in fact prospered and become an increasingly important link in the eastern sphere of influence in Africa.

President Kenyatta's command stature has been one of the dominant positive aspects of the Mau Mau revolt, giving the country a national leader strong enough to bridge its deep-seated racial and tribal antagonisms. He has towered over every other politician here since Oct. 1962, when the British gave a secret movement a nominal leader by naming Mr. Kenyatta. Nine years, despite his amazingly worded denials that he had any knowledge of "this thing called Mau Mau."

Transition Problems

But his grip is so firm and his authority so complete that Kenya's political organizations have withered away, and the country faces a potentially troubling transition. There is no clear successor, nor even any clarity about how the next ad of Kenya's bitterly combative ethnic "families" will be chosen.

In this uncertainty, Kenya's official process has deteriorated to a personal guessing game. President Kenyatta's health. Diplomats among others most always conclude their assessments of trends in Kenya with the question: "But who knows what happens when Kenyatta goes?" More precisely it is meant: Will the next leader be strong enough to keep the subterranean rancor of bitterness of the Mau Mau buried? Will President Kenyatta's Kikuyu tribesmen, no do not have another leader as popular as Mr. Kenyatta, insist on extending their current combination of power, despite rising antagonisms with the other tribes; and can economic development be maintained and current drift toward corruption halted?

How Kenya answers these questions will be an important test for democracy in Africa, testing the forces of economic self-interest, tribalism and perhaps ideology against each other.

Age Isn't Known

No one is quite sure how old President Kenyatta is, as his exact birthdate was not recorded. Estimates range from 78 to 80. He appears to be in good health, striding briskly at the recent public appearances he is made in recent months. Under the constitution, Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi would become the president if any-



Jomo Kenyatta

thing happened to Mr. Kenyatta. After 90 days, a general election must be held. But Kenya's fragmented tribal makeup and the organizational collapse of President Kenyatta's ruling party, KANU, in the last year raise major doubts that the real choice will ever get to the electorate.

No tribe forms a majority of the population. The largest are the Kikuyu, a Bantu group who occupy the area around Nairobi, Kenya's political and economic heart. They number 2.2 million of Kenya's 11 million persons. The Luo, a Nilotic tribe of western Kenya, has 1.5 million persons and views itself as the chief political rival of the Kikuyu, although its leaders gradually have been eliminated from power. Its neighbor, the Luhya, numbers 1.4 million, or slightly more than the Kamba, a Bantu group that in the past has dominated the army.

Long-standing tribal rivalry was greatly exacerbated by the Mau Mau revolt of 1952-56.

4-Year Toll

In four years of fighting, 32 white civilians and 63 white security men died. But 1,819 African civilians who did not support Mau Mau died, presumably at the hands of the clandestine terrorist movement. A total of 11,500 Africans were killed by colonial forces fighting Mau Mau, with much of the killing done by African "Home Guards."

The Kikuyu had established itself as the most politically conscious tribe in Kenya and supplied most of the Mau Mau fighters. But it also supplied a great number of the African "Loyalists" that the British co-opted and a high percentage of those who sat out the struggle in schools in Britain or elsewhere.

Twenty years later, the ghost of the division within the tribe still haunts the land. In a pattern that may have significance for insurgencies that have flared up since Mau Mau, African politicians and civil servants trusted by the British, and who came largely from President Kenyatta's own Kaimba area of Kenya, moved into key positions below the heroic figure of Mr. Kenyatta, who was released from arrest in 1961 to become prime minister and then president of independent Kenya. He was re-elected without opposition in 1969.

President Kenyatta's efforts to paper over the antagonisms between the white settlers and the

Africans have been widely publicized. But the policy may have an even more important dividend for Kenya's immediate stability.

A Strategy

"The strategy of downplaying Mau Mau also keeps the lid on the tribal grudges that the fighting stirred up," says an African writer. "It keeps people from asking where minister so-and-so was when others were in the forests—or why whole tribal groups did nothing."

President Kenyatta has worked out an elaborate tribal balance for distributing seats in his cabinet, which includes 23 ministers and 37 assistant ministers. Critics assert that it is an empty gesture, however, since the cabinet and Parliament are increasingly impotent. Mr. Kenyatta has retained the tightly centralized government structure of the colonial administration. Real power lies with a half-dozen or so men in Mr. Kenyatta's inner circle, all of them Kikuyu and virtually all from the Kaimba clan grouping.

It is this Kikuyu Establishment which has come under increasing attack in Kenya's Parliament, where the other tribes have a majority. The bitterness of the debate has stirred new assaults on President Kenyatta's policies, although not on him personally, and thinly veiled calls for sweeping changes by his successors.

Part of the reason that the Kikuyu are so deeply entrenched is that they have adapted more quickly to Western education and habits, are more socially and politically cohesive, and more economically aggressive, than the other groups.

Flagrant Example

But this justification is damaged by the Kikuyu demand for control even of the institutions where they do not dominate by dint of their energies. For Luos, who have provided a disproportionate number of Kenya's top scholars and writers, the most flagrant example is the national university, where Kikuyans are being pushed into top administrative and faculty positions.

In the army, the country's most powerful institution, the Kikuyus have whittled away the former dominance of the Kamba, promoting Kikuyu officers rapidly and packing the enlisted ranks with Kikuyu. A recent military reorganization by President Kenyatta put the armed forces commanders directly under a Kikuyu permanent secretary. The paramilitary General Services Unit, which has about 5,000 men and receives the best new weapons, is almost entirely Kikuyu, having been built up as a counterforce to the army.

But the Kikuyu Establishment lacks one key element for retaining control over all the levers of power once President Kenyatta goes. It lacks a popular candidate who is recognized as Mr. Kenyatta's heir.

Resentment among nearly all the other tribes over the Kikuyu penchant for power will be a heavy handicap for anyone now in the establishment in a general election. But the other tribes do not seem to have a candidate that they can agree on, either.

From these two facts, analysts here frame the post-Kenyatta problem in these terms: Will the Kikuyus, facing serious splits within their own group over who did the fighting in Mau Mau and who actually got the rewards, be able to unite behind one candidate? If they do, and if that candidate appears likely to be defeated, will the establishment and the army allow an election?

And what would the reaction to a power grab be from the other tribes, who make no secret of their feelings that they have already been cheated out of a fair share of the "fruits of independence?"

In the volatile world of African politics, there can be no certainty about the answers to such questions. But there do seem to be some factors pointing toward stability.

Even the Luos and other tribes do not see themselves responding to the Kikuyu power drive with anything more than sharp complaints. "The growing pains are at times, but it has become a part of our lives," said a Luo. "About all we can do is suck."

Recent Tradition

And Kenya's traditions of democratic institutions, although brief and filled with shortcomings, are among the strongest in Africa. President Kenyatta's pragmatic prosperity stands in contrast to the stagnation that has often followed military takeovers in other countries.

The element of putting economic self-interest first is the main hope for those who desire an orderly succession, with the Kikuyu king-makers with the military behind a nationally acceptable candidate, or, if it is not possible, settling for a non-Kikuyu compromise candidate.

It would portend a major change that has been looming before Africa in recent years, with governments abdicating their claim to the right to rule from having been the instruments of independence to becoming vehicles for economic development. Kenya's economic promise makes it one of the few countries where the possibility of such a change would be anything more than wishful thinking or cynical deception.

THE OFFICIAL PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL MEDAL



Deadline for ordering Proofs: January 31, 1973

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Once every four years, an Official Inaugural Medal is minted to commemorate the Inauguration of the President of the United States. These medals are among the most prized, most sought-after commemorative items in America.

The Inaugural Committee—a non-political organization established pursuant to an Act of Congress—commissioned the distinguished American medallic sculptor Gilroy Roberts to design the Official Inaugural Medal for the 1973 Presidential Inauguration.

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Abell 46 1/2% 23 103 1/2 103 1/2		
Abell 47 1/2% 23 103 1/2 103 1/2		
Abell 48 1/2% 23 103 1/2 103 1/2		

THE CONTINENTAL CORPORATION



Quarterly dividends on the outstanding shares of stock of this corporation, at the rate of 62 1/2¢ a share on the \$2.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock, Series A and B, and \$4 1/2¢ a share on the common stock, have been declared by the board of directors, payable March 15, 1973, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 23, 1973.

Geoffrey Davey
Vice President & Secretary

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Melia
Madrid/Spain

DM 7,600,000

Eurocurrency term loan due 1977

Administracion Hotelera Melia S.A.

and
Apartotel S.A.

arranged by

Bankinvest

Bank for Investment and Credit Ltd.

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

The funds have been provided by

Bankinvest—Bank for Investment and Credit Ltd.

Marine Midland Bank

Girozentrale und Bank der Oesterreichischen

Sparkassen AG

Van der Hoop, Offers & Zoon

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Table with 5 columns: Bonds, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net chg.

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg.
NYNH 4 1/2%	5	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	45	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4

Table with 5 columns: Bonds, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net chg.

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg.
NYNH 4 1/2%	45	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4

Table with 5 columns: Bonds, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net chg.

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg.
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4

Table with 5 columns: Bonds, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net chg.

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg.
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4

Foreign Bonds

Table with 5 columns: Bonds, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net chg.

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg.
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Table with 5 columns: Bonds, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net chg.

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg.
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4

Treasury Bills

Table with 5 columns: Bonds, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net chg.

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg.
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4

American Exchange

Table with 5 columns: Bonds, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net chg.

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg.
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4

Over-Counter Market

Table with 5 columns: Bonds, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net chg.

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg.
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4

Bank Stock Quotations

Table with 5 columns: Bonds, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net chg.

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg.
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4

Week Averages

Table with 5 columns: Bonds, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net chg.

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg.
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NYNH 4 1/2%	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4

NORTHERN TRUST BANK

THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY
50 SOUTH LASALLE STREET AT MONROE
CHICAGO 60650 • (312) 346-5500 • Member F.D.I.C.

New York Bond Representative Office, One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York City
The Northern Trust International Banking Corporation, One World Trade Center, Suite 3941, New York City
London Branch, 38 Lombard Street, London E.C.3
Cayman Branch, P.O. Box 500, Georgetown, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION
December 31, 1972

THE DIRECTORS	
JOHN A. BARR	President
KARL D. BAYS	Chairman, American Hospital Supply Corporation
SILAS S. CATHCART	Chairman, Illinois Tool Works Inc.
ALBERT B. DICK III	Chairman, A. B. Dick Company
WESLEY M. DIXON, JR.	President, G. D. Searle & Co.
DOUGLAS R. FULLER	Vice Chairman, Nortrust Corporation
CHARLES W. LAKE, JR.	President, R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company
DONALD B. LOURIE	Retired Chairman of the Board, The Quaker Oats Company
JOHN S. REED	President, The Alchison, Topoka and Santa Fe Railway Company
LEO H. SCHOENHOFEN	Chairman, Marcor Inc.
GILBERT H. SCRIBNER, JR.	President, Scribner & Co.
EDWARD BYRON SMITH	Chairman of the Board, Nortrust Corporation
HAROLD BYRON SMITH	Chairman of the Executive Committee, Illinois Tool Works Inc.
SOLOMON BYRON SMITH	Retired Chairman Executive Committee, The Northern Trust Company
E. NORMAN STAUB	President, Nortrust Corporation
OMER G. VOSS	Executive Vice President, International Harvester Company
J. HARRIS WARD	Chairman, Commonwealth Edison Company

ASSETS	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 362,444,660
U. S. Government Securities	203,759,261
Federal Agency Securities	26,707,892
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	232,672,929
Other Securities	15,473,235
Trading Account Securities	45,413,820
Purchased under Agreements To Resell	86,850,000
Other Money Market Loans	383,260,323
Other Loans	1,143,858,158
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	(25,348,508)
Direct Lease Financing	12,864,887
Bank Premises and Equipment	43,391,646
Customers' Acceptance Liability	1,718,392
Other Assets	26,680,388
TOTAL	\$ 2,559,747,083

LIABILITIES	
Deposits:	
Demand	\$ 909,600,334
Savings	575,349,201
Other Time	214,384,386
Foreign Offices	464,797,646
Total Deposits	\$ 2,164,131,567
Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold under Agreements To Repurchase	166,025,000
Liability on Acceptances	1,718,392
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	29,503,820
Other Liabilities	5,650,498
Total Liabilities	\$ 2,367,029,277

CAPITAL	
Capital Notes—6 1/4% Due 1980	\$ 30,000,000
Stockholder's Equity:	
Capital Stock (\$20 Par Value)	\$ 50,200,000
Surplus	70,150,000
Undivided Profits	21,925,595
Reserve for Contingencies	20,442,211
Total Stockholder's Equity	\$ 162,717,806
Total Capital Accounts	\$ 192,717,806
TOTAL	\$ 2,559,747,083

These Notes were offered and sold outside the United States.
This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

January 22, 1973

\$30,000,000

Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinée

8 1/4% Guaranteed Notes Due 1988

Payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Guaranteed Notes will be guaranteed unconditionally by Hales (Mining) Inc. (100%) and severally and unconditionally by each of the following in the proportions set forth below:

Alcan Aluminium Limited (27%)

Aluminum Company of America (27%)

Martin Marietta Aluminum Inc. (20%)

Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann (10%)

Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke AG (10%)

Montedison S.p.A. (6%)

This financing has been arranged by

The First Boston Corporation

The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Ltd.

The Daiwa Bank, Ltd.

The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.

The Nippon Fudosen Bank, Ltd.

The Nippon Trust Bank, Ltd.

The Kyowa Bank, Ltd.

The Mitsui Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.

The Nantetsu Securities Co., Ltd.

The Sanwa Bank, Ltd.

The Tokai Bank, Ltd.

The Daiichi Kangyo Bank, Ltd.

The Daiwa Bank, Ltd.

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The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.

The Nippon Fudosen Bank, Ltd.

The Nippon Trust Bank, Ltd.

The Kyowa Bank, Ltd.

The Mitsui Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.

The Nantetsu Securities Co., Ltd.

The Sanwa Bank

Crampton Wins Golf by 5 for 2d Consecutive Victory

Nussbaum Challenges

ROME, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The European Boxing Union has named Eric Nussbaum of Switzerland official challenger to European light-heavyweight champion Ruediger Schmitzke of West Germany.


Another stroke back at 283 were Bobby Nichols, Richie Karl and Funselt, who all were at the Glen Campbell-Los Angeles Open two weeks ago. Nichols had a 72, Karl 73 and Funselt 74.

A businessman's dream

Meridien Hotel makes it come true: you're 5 minutes

from the Arc de Triomphe; multilingual secretaries, the telex, and the financial wire are at your disposal. Because you can dial directly from your room - which has self-regulating air-conditioning, private bar, TV, radio, and 24-hour room

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Booking: From your Travel Agent, directly from the hotel, or from reservation systems:
Citel/Space Bank, Alpha 3, Hotels in France

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Company
CORPORATION

NEW YORK
LONDON
PARIS
NASSAU

Representatives
and Affiliates in:
Argentina
Australia
France

Belgium	817,818,000
Brazil	148,865,000
Cameroun	6,852,968,000
Colombia	70,831,000
Germany	118,075,000

• • • • •	246,790,000	Germany
• • • • •	<u>\$12,835,563,000</u>	Hong Kong
• • • • •		Italy
• • • • •	\$ 4,944,636,000	Ivory Coast
• • • • •		Japan

2,474,151,000	Lebanon
3,215,968,000	Luxembourg
\$10,634,755,000	Mexico
918,805,000	Nigeria
100,000,000	

122,624,000	Philippines
125,401,000	Republic of the Congo
112,427,000	Senegal
986 20,000,000	Spain
\$11,984,012,000	Switzerland

.....	120,971,000	Switzerland
.....	64,000,000	Thailand
.....	75,000,000	Tunisia
.....		United Kingdom
.....		Venezuela

	\$ 139,000,000
\$ 80,886,000	
201,600,000	

	<u>149,084,000</u>
	<u>\$ 441,580,000</u>
	<u>\$ 580,580,000</u>
accounts . .	<u>\$12,635,563,000</u>

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MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Double Gold Medallist Is Last

Prefontaine Defeats Viren in Two-Mile

By Leonard Koppett

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Dramatic performances by Steve Prefontaine, Steve Smith and Al Feuerbach got California's indoor track season off to a glittering start yesterday in the 14th annual Sunbelt Invitational meet at the Los Angeles Sports Arena.

Smith, who won the pole vault at Philadelphia less than 20 hours earlier, raised the world indoor record to 17 feet 11 inches on his second try at the height, while Kjell Isaksson of Sweden, who had held the record at 17-10 1/2, sat and watched. Isaksson had

gone out of the competition at 16-8.

Prefontaine ran away from a distinguished field in the two-mile, clocking 8 minutes 27.4 seconds, a meet and arena record that was just 12 seconds behind the American record, while Marty Liquori, Tracy Smith, Peter Kael, Frank Shorter and Lasse Viren trailed in that order.

Feuerbach, getting off a loss of 89 feet 4 1/2 inches on his try in the shot-put, will have that effort submitted as an American indoor record—in effect, a world indoor record. Last year at Pocatello, Idaho, he had one that went

a quarter of an inch farther, but it was never presented for certification.

Dave Wottle nipped Kip Keino at the tape in a last-lap sprint to win the mile in 4:06.1, and Randy Williams beat out Bob Beamon in the long jump, 26 feet 1/4 inch to 35-8 1/2.

The two-mile was supposed to be the feature of the day, the main reason the meet had been switched from evening to afternoon so that it could be televised nationally. It was exciting, but not in the expected way.

Viren, the Finn who won two gold medals at the Munich Olympi-

pics, has been ill recently and wasn't able to work up a challenge. Shorter, the Olympic marathon champion, said afterward he needed more speed training to get back down to the shorter distances. Smith had been out of major action for three years. And Liquori, who won a mile race in Philadelphia Friday night before flying here with Steve Smith, is still in the process of convincing himself his injured foot is sound.

Pouring H On

So Prefontaine took the lead right at the start, which wasn't so surprising, and took the field through a 4:13.8 first mile, which was fast but not intimidating to these runners. However, when he pulled up a 62.1-second fifth quarter, he suddenly opened a gap and within three laps of the 11-to-the-mile track he had a half-lap lead.

"I'm very satisfied, it was a motivational factor I needed," said Prefontaine afterward. "I'm not sure you call an interval runner, and after the terrible things that happened to me in the Olympics, I tried to train too fast and became injury-prone. I still suffer from tendonitis in the left knee. Although it doesn't bother me right now, I never know. As recently as Thursday I didn't think I'd be in this race."

He said he was never aware of the time and was sorry Viren hadn't been well enough to push him to a record. Prefontaine finished fourth behind Viren in the Olympic 5,000-meter.

"I'm still undecided about my future," he said, "but doing so well today is bound to keep me in athletics for another couple of years—if I can find a job with the proper flexibility after graduation. Prefontaine graduates from Oregon this Spring."

In the 500, John Smit, the world-record-holder at 440 yards, made his indoor debut and made his indoor debut in 40 seconds. He led most of the way, but was passed by all three of his rivals in the final lap as Wes Williams won in 58.7 seconds. Jimmy Redd ran second.

MIAMI, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Rod Laver of Australia and Dick Stockton of the United States advanced yesterday to the final of the \$25,000 Saga Bay tennis tournament.

Laver gained with a 6-4, 3-6, 6-3 victory over American Bob Lutz, and Stockton, the American intercollegiate champion, eliminated Australian John Alexander, 6-3, 6-2.

On Friday night, Alexander had stunned second-seeded Stan Smith with a strong serving game to rout last year's Wimbledon champion, 6-4, 6-2.

Smith was making his debut on the World Championship Tennis tour. He collected \$1,200 for his losing effort in the tournament, first of the year for the WCT.

Elsewhere, Bill Schaeffer's 33 points paced 14th-ranked St. John's to a 92-80 victory over Temple; Dwight Lamar's 25 points led 15th-ranked Southwest Louisiana to a 74-64 triumph over Louisiana Tech and Ray Odums scored 20 points to lead 16th-ranked Alabama to a 76-64 victory over Auburn.

Selling II won the 2,800-meter classic for mounted trotters from an autocast. The 6-year-old son of Boun III was the 6-to-5 favorite in the field of nine, and justified his price with a four-length victory. Tidalium, the second choice, didn't justify his backing, for after an alert start which allowed Mary to place him fourth down the backstretch, he faded badly around the last turn and showed nothing in finishing eighth as Mary eased him up.

Tidalium is a champion who has captured the last two editions of the Prix d'Amérique, the first jewel in the French triple crown and the most prestigious trotting race in Europe. Despite his poor showing today which caused Mary to utter his gloomy prophecy, the stallion will contest the Prix d'Amérique next Sunday, the trainer said.

But Mary could change his mind if Tidalium shows little in training this week. He was pulled up in last Sunday's Prix de Bourges after slightly injuring a leg, but during training last week he showed speed and seemed to have suffered no ill effects, Mary said. However, Tidalium splits the year between stud and racing, and at 10 years old, it may be too much to expect of him to round into top racing form in a few months after a long layoff.

WEST GERMAN skiers who have done extremely well on the circuit this season.

"We trained harder than we ever did before this year," Neureuther said. "I think there's more effort being put in now and I believe that is the explanation of the overall good performance."

Thoeni, who has won one race so far this season, said he was very disappointed by his loss.

"I made some bad mistakes just before the finish today. I still think I have an excellent chance to keep my World Cup title, though."

The best American performance came from Bob Cochran, who finished in the top ten in the slalom for the first time this season. He was tenth with a time of 58.10 and 55.87 for a 1:53.97 total.

Hans Peter Rohr, the U.S. men's coach, said, "I think we're just getting into really competitive form now. I'm very optimistic about the rest of the season."

Winnipeg 6, New England 2 (Beaudin 2, Boudreau 2, McDonald, Gratton); Montreal 4, Quebec 2 (Lacroix 2, Mignault, Campbell, Kirk, Gibson); Cleveland 4, Los Angeles 1 (White 2, Bradley, Anderson, Yuzvovsky); Cranston 4, Philadelphia 3 (Hughes, Gerson, Hall 2, Lacroix, Lawson 2).

Philadelphia 1, Dallas 1 (Cunningham 2, Jones 2, Sims 1); Indiana 1, Virginia 1 (McGinnis 2, Freeman, Daniels 2); Kansas 2, Erie 1; Kentucky 1, Memphis 1 (Case 2, Simon 1); Detroit 1, Houston 2.

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